The Enterprise.

VOL. 5. SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO CO., CAL., SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1900. NO. 20.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.

5:56 A. M. Daily.
7:27 A. M. Daily except Sunday.
9:12 A. M. Daily.
12:49 P. M. Daily.
6:57 P. M. Daily except Sunday.
8:02 P. M. Sundays only.

SOUTH.

7:33 A. M. Daily except Sunday.
8:02 A. M. Sundays only.
11:13 A. M. Daily.
4:06 P. M. Daily except Sunday.
7:03 P. M. Daily.
12:19 A. M. Sundays Only.

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

First car from Ferry for Baden Station leaves	7:35 A. M.
First car from 30th Street for Baden Station leaves	8:12 A. M.
First car from Holy Cross for Baden Station leaves	8:50 A. M.
Last car leaves Ferry for Baden Station	4:35 P. M.
Last car leaves 30th Street for Baden Station	5:12 P. M.
Last car leaves Holy Cross for Baden Station	5:50 P M.
First car leaves Baden Station for City	9:00 A. M.
Last car leaves Baden Station for City	6:00 P. M.
Cars run between Holy Cross and Baden Station every 15 minutes from 8:50 A. M. to	5:50 P. M.

COUNTRY AND MAIN LINES.

Last car leaves Holy Cross for Ferry	11:25 P. M.
Last car leaves Ocean View for Ferry	11:43 P. M.
Last car leaves 30th Street for Ferry	12:00 M.
Last car for Holy Cross leaves the Ferry at	11:22 P. M.
Last car for Holy Cross leaves 30th Street at	12:05 A. M.
Last car leaves Ferry for Sunnyside at	12:32 A. M

NOTE

9:52 P.M. from 30th St. goes to Ocean View only
10:32 P. M. from 30th Street goes to Ocean View only.
11:32 P. M. from 30th Street goes to Ocean View only.

PARK LINE

Last car from 18th and Guerrero to Golden Gate Park	11:27 P. M.
Last car from Golden Gate Park to 18th and Guerrero	11:50 P. M.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m., to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:00 to 9:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m., to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

	A. M.	P. M.
From the North	7:45	4:15
" "	11:30	
" South	—	7:00

MAIL CLOSES.

	A. M.	P. M.
North	8:50	12:30
South	7:00	—

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

MEETINGS.

Hose Company No. 1 will meet every Friday at 7:30 p. m. at the Court room.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT
Hon. G. H. Buck.....Redwood City
TREASURER
P. P. Chamberlain.....Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR
F. M. Granger.....Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
J. J. Bullock.....Redwood City
ASSESSOR
C. D. Hayward.....Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER
M. H. Thompson.....Redwood City
SHERIFF
J. H. Mansfield.....Redwood City
AUDITOR
Geo. Barker.....Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
Miss Etta M. Tilton.....Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR
Jas. Crowe.....Redwood City
SURVEYOR
W. B. Gilbert.....Redwood City

Gift for a Hall of Fame.

New York. — Helen Gould is the donor of $100,000 to the New York University for a hall of fame. Love and veneration for her father inspired Miss Gould to build this splendid monument to the great dead of America. His will be one of the names inscribed on the memorial tablets. With a modesty that succeeds in hiding many of her charities, Miss Gould sought to prevent her name being connected with the gift. Miss Gould, in replying to a question, intimated that the name of her father was to be included among the distiguished dead. His will probably be one of the first names placed there.

Heavy Losses By Floods in Peru.

Lima, Peru.—It is reliably reported that recent inundations in the Department of Maquagua have caused losses to property estimated at £300,000. The inhabitants are petitioning the Government to relieve them from the payment of taxes in view of the floods.

TELEGRAPHIC RESUME.

Things That Have Happened all Over the Country

MENTIONED IN THESE PARAGRAPHS.

Selections That Will Greatly Interes Our Readers Both Old and Young.

The House Committee on Public Lands has favorably reported the series of bills relative to land laws in Alaska introduced by Lacey of Iowa.

King Leopold, before whom Signor Marconi has recently made experiments in wireless telegraphy, promises to introduce the system to the army.

Captain Silas W. Terry, late in command of the Iowa, has been assigned to succeed Admiral McCormick as commandant of the Washington Navy Yard.

A bacteriological examination of rats caught at Port Meloburne wharf, Australia, has established the fact that the vermin are infected with the plague.

A cable from Paris says: The marine board has decided to dismiss Philipp, the man accused of trying to sell naval secrets to Great Britain. According to recent dispatches Philipp has disappeared.

Within one month, according to advices received by the War Department from General Otis, three battalions, made up of men from the Fourteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-third infantry regiments of the regular Army, will be on their way home from Manila.

Monte Carlo continues to attract attention, and fresh scandals are cropping up daily. Both of the Vanderbilts have lost fortunes there recently. Harry Gillin lost so heavily that he was compelled to abandon his projected cruise, sell his yacht and return to Paris.

Representative Kahn has introduced a bill providing for the payment to Patrick O'Neill of San Francisco of $2292 withheld by the United States as retained percentage of an amount due on O'Neil's contract with the Government for work on the San Luis Obispo breakwater.

It is reported that Adelaide Hermann, widow of the great magician and successor in his work, will marry Baron Ivan Orskevicth, a Russian nobleman. The lady will not deny the story and has even gone so far as to show an inquiring newspaper man a new solitaire ring which she coyly says she did not purchase herself.

The will of the late Thomas Henry Ismay, founder of t he White Star Line Steamship Company, who died in Liverpool last November, has been probated, showing a personal estate of £1,297,-881. Numerous legacies, in all about £25,000, are left to charities and the remainder of the estate to members of the family.

Twelve hundred well-armed insurgents, formerly of Cavite province, with a Chinese Colonel in command, surrounded the towns of Albay and Legaspi. They have effected three night attacks, and continually harass the Forty-eighth Regiment, which has lost eight men killed and twenty wounded in defending these towns.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations has authorized a favorable report on the House bill providing that the revenues collected from Porto Rico be expended in that island. The bill was amended in so as to include only the money collected to January 1, 1900. The clause of the House bill authorizing the refunding of future revenue collections was stricken out.

The Navy Department has countermanded the order for the Marblehead to proceed to the isthmus to look after American interests on the west coast. The orders to the Detroit to proceed down the east coast still stand. The Philadelphia has been ordered to proceed to Santa Barbara so that she will be in a position to go at once to any point on the isthmus where revolutionary troubles may threaten American interests.

Commissioner Wilson of the internal revenue has decided to proceed against manufacturers of tobacco and cigarettes who violate section 10 of the act of July 24, 1897. This section prohibits placing in or connection with packages of smoking tobacco and fine-cut chewing or cigarettes any article or thing whatsoever other than the manufacturer's wrappers and labels, and excludes all gifts, prizes, premiums, etc., or orders for the same.

Director of the Mint Roberts thoroughly approves Senator Perkins' plan for the employment as apprentices in United States Mints and assay offices of young graduates of manual training and technical schools, but says that an act of Congress is unnecessary, as the same end can be accomplished by amending the mint regulations. He has submitted an amendment to Senator Perkins. Apprentices must be between 18 and 24 years of age, will be employed for three years in assaying, melting, refining and coining, and must be graduates in chemistry and metallurgy. They will be required to pass a civil service competitive examination.

WILL NOT GRANT INDEPENDENCE

Such a Basis of Peace Is Not Acceptable in the Least to Great Britain.

London.—The Standard, which is in closer touch with the policy of the Government than any other Ministerial organ, says: "We have reason to believe that an authoritative statement will be made by the Government reaffirming the impossibiity of conceding any terms of peace to the Boer republics which would involve a perpetuation of the political and military independence that led to the present costly and sanguinary conflict."

The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Pretoria, via Lourenzo Marquez, which has been censored by the Boer Government:

"Conversations I have had with the highest state officials show that the Boers want some arrangement. They say that if England is waging a war of conquest they will fight to the finish. Otherwise, they believe that a plain statement of the Boer intentions will reveal a basis of negotiation, now that England's prestige is repaired.

"President Krueger and President Steyn conferred at Bloemfontein on the incorporation of the above representations in a cablegram to Lord Salisbury. The preservation of the independence of the two republics is a sine qua non."

MORE DEATHS THAN BIRTHS.

Statistics Showing That the American Redskins Are Disappearing Rapidly.

Washington.—The annual reports of Indian agents which have been received by the Commisioner of Indian Affairs will be printed in the form of an appendix to the report of the Commissioner. They show that the entire Indian population is 297,905, of which number 95,679 wear citizens' dress, while 31,923 wear a mixture of Indian and civilized clothing. Those who can read number 42,597, and 53,314 can carry on an ordinary conversation in English. There are 25,236 dweling in houses built for Indians, 1153 of which were built within the last year. The number of births was 4237 and the deaths 5253.

Twenty-six Indians were killed by whites and seven whites by Indians. One Indian was killed by other Indians. The number of Indian criminals punished was 1469. There were 31,655 Indian church members and 348 church builldings upon the various reservations. The amount of money contributed during the last year by religious and other societies was: For education, $261,515; for general church work, $119,407 and $16,016 from New York for the support of the school established by that State.

EXTRA PAY FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Small Amounts Due Those Who Served in the Recent War.

Sacramento. — The San Francisco companies of the National Guard, as well as others who took part in the Spanish war, have a few dollars extra coming to them on account of their service. This is on account of the difference in the amount paid per day by the Federal Government and the State. The State rate is $2 a day and the Government pay is 52 cents for enlisted men. By a recent decision of the War Department the men are to be paid for the time from their assembing at the various rendezvous to the time of being mustered into the volunteer service at the State rate. They have already been paid at the Federal rate, and the claims for the difference in the case of the California Volunteers are now being collected by Assistant Adjutant-General Peeler. In the case of the San Francisco companies the claims will amount to three days' pay for each man, or a little over $4 each for 1200 men.

OFFICIALS PAID BY GAMBLERS.

Startling Statement That Three Millions Are Paid Yearly.

New York.—The Times says: More than $3,095,000 is paid every year by gambling-house keepers of this city for protection afforded them by the police and other powers of the city government. This enormous amount of money is headed by what is known among gamblers as the "gambling commission," which is composed of a commissioner, who is at the head of one of the city departments, two State Senators and the dictator of a poolroom syndicate of this city, who was before the Mazet committee, and who is allied to Tammany Hall. This so-called commission meets weekly in the apartments of one of its members. The money is not only apportioned at these conferences, but licenses to run gambling houses are virtually issued there. Not a gambling-house is running in this city that is not known to this board. Its system is as complete as any branch of the city government.

England May Interfere.

Peking.—An imperial edict, just issued, directs the imprisonment for life of Wu Shih Chiu for assisting the Peking syndicate to get the Honan railway concession. The British Minister, Sir Claude MacDonald, has sought in vain to mitigate the sentence.

The case is regarded as calling for energetic action, because it is bound to produce a bad effect upon all business between Chinese and foreigners.

GUNS OF A NEW TYPE.

The War Department Awards a Big Contract.

SEMI-AUTOMATIC SIX POUNDERS.

A Record of Seventy-five Shots a Minute Claimed for the Latest of the Death Dealers.

Washington.—The Navy Department has awarded the contract to the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company of New York for fifty semi-automatic six-pounder guns. This gun is the invention of Commander William H. Driggs, United States Navy, retired, and has just completed a series of remarkable trials at Indian Head proving grounds. The report just received at the Navy Department shows a rate that is more than double the best record, being at the rate of seventy-five shots a minute with six-pounder shells.

This projectile is loaded with powder and has a percussion fuse which explodes upon impact. This and the firing charge are together in one cartridge, like the cartridge of a pistol or rifle, but on a large scale.

The cartridges are entered into the chamber by hand, and, as soon as securely placed, the gun closes automatically, fires, recoils, and, returning to the battery, the breach opens, ejecting the empty case, leaving the gun ready to receive another load.

If it is not desired to use the full automatic feature, the gun pointer releases his hold upon the trigger until such time as he wishes to fire. Then, by pulling the trigger as he finds his piece bearing on the target, the gun fires again, recoils, and on the counter-recoil opens and ejects the empty case and leaves the gun ready for a new load.

To get a continuous fire, however, the operator has only to continue his hold upon the trigger and have his assistant load as rapidly as the empty cases are ejected. In building the gun the greatest simplicity has prevailed. The gun has fewer parts than hand-working guns and is put together without screws, so that the whole mechanism can be assembled or taken down without the use of special tools.

BUSINESS IN THE WEST INDIES.

Postoffice Department Restricts Money Orders and Limits the Number.

New York.—A Sun special from Washington says: Money orders have proved so much more popular with Cuban and Porto Rican merchants trading with the United States than bank drafts, express company orders or other usual methods of exchange, that preparations are in progress to limit radically the number and amount to be issued to any one person in those islands. If this sudden preference for money orders did not involve unusual expense for the Postoffice Department, it is not impossible that banks and express companies might be allowed to suffer. But, while this patronage increases the postal revenue nominally, that increase is more than overbalanced by the cost of transportation of specie from the West Indies to this country. Several weeks ago the Postmaster-General wrestled with the problem and decided that only five money orders to one payee should be issued to any one firm in a day, but this limitation has proved insufficient. The new proposition is that no single person in the islands shall draw to one payee money orders in excess of $100 a day. This, it is thought, will restrain the use of money orders to its natural channels relieve the department of the expense of transporting coin back and forth, and restore to banks and express companies the trade which is perhaps rightfully theirs. Definite action to this end is soon to be announced.

Want Lepers Provided For.

New York.—Dr. A. Albert Ashmead of New York and Father W. Mulhane of Ohio have drafted a bill providing for a national leper home in Yellowstone Park. Congress will be asked to pass this measure. Dr. Ashmead is sending copies of the bill to Boards of Health of various cities for their approval. The necessity for such a home has arisen from the fact that there are lepers in almost every city. In New York no restrictions are placed upon lepers. Half a score of persons afflicted with the disease, it is said, are walking the streets. Lepers are being exhibited in shows and museums as "leopard" men, thus spreading the disease if it is contagious.

Discrimination Against American.

Washington.—The German Government has caused to be prepared a tariff schedule differing considerably from the existing schedules. Vice-Consul Hanauer, at Frankfort, who reports the fact to the State Department, states that the most notable feature of the new schedule is its minute specialization of articles. It contains 1365 numbers. The principal purpose appears to be a closer grading, and this, says the Consul, will affect many articles of American manufacture, such as bicyles, machines and fine ironware.

SEES DANGER FOR ENGLAND.

Explorer Landor on Russia's Preparations.

Chicago.—"Russia is menacing English supremacy in India with a quarter of a million men," declares Henry Savage Landor. The distinguished English explorer and writer and grandson of the poet Walter Savage Landor talked at length concerning his country's difficulties, and brought into his discussion a first-hand knowledge of India, Africa and the Far East.

"Yes, Kimberley and Ladysmith have been relieved, but not Mafeking," he said; "nor have our troops set foot in the Transvaal so far. Unless victory follows soon and is decisive, I look for trouble for England from France in Egypt and from Russia in India.

"The proclamation of the Ameer of Afghanistan, declaring his hatred of Russia and his love for England, I regard as dust thrown into our eyes to blind us. Such chicanery would be in keeping with Oriental diplomacy. It is a veil behind which Russia and Afghanistan will develop their hostile purpose. Russia has undoubtedly massed some 250,000 troops on the Afghan border. She has railway connections to Samarcand; the roads into and across Afghanistan are good for marching men, and if the Afghans are with her Russia can easily throw an invading army into India.

"India is denuded of troops at this moment, while seditious elements are seething throughout her extent. While the regiments in India have mostly been withdrawn, Sikhs and Goorkhas are loyal and efficient, but they are few. Levies of native princes can ever stand against the white troops. Besides, they are miserably armed with old-fashioned Snyders. They are efficient against hillmen and bowmen but not against Russians.

"Great Britain is simply paying for her lethargy and carelessness. We have been resting on our laurels. What the Transvaal has been allowed to do under our very nose, may be repeated on a greater scale in Asia. Russia has grown greatly in strength within the last decade. I think that her power is greatly underestimated.

"England in the event of war can hope for no aid from Japan. Japan is financially unable to move. Russia has already grabbed Corea for all intents and purposes. She dominates all North China and is there to stay."

OF INTEREST TO PACIFIC COAST.

Report on the Work of the California Agricultural Stations.

Washington.—The Secretary of Agriculture in a report on the work and expenditures of the agricultural experiment stations established under the act of Congress of 1887, says in reference to the work in California:

"The work of the California station during the past year has been along the same lines as heretofore, including chemical and physical investigation of soils and specially the alkali lands with reference to reclamation; analysis of fruits, forage plants, feeding stuffs, sugar beets, etc., investigations on the culture of olives and the making of olive oil and in viticulture and wine making; entomological investigations; studies in botany, horticulture and forestry; and culture experiments with a large number of forage plants, cereals, vegetables, fruits and forest trees at the central station and at the outlying stations, with special reference to the varied climates and soil conditions of the State.

"Food investigations have been continued in co-operation with this department. The income of the station during the past fiscal year was as follows: United States appropriation, $15,000; State appropriation, $14,144; farm products, $137.43. A report of the receipts and expenditurs of the former fund has been renderd in accordance with the schedules prescribed by this department, and has been approved.

"Publications have been made from the stations on the conservation of soil moisture and economy in the use of irrigation water, orchard fumigation, olives, distribution of seeds and plants."

The report concludes as follows: "The California station has continued during the past year to work along lines of great usefulness to the agriculture of the State. By the rebuilding and equipment of the college laboratory at Berkeley, the station has again been put in a position to combine thoroughly scientific investigation with more practical experiments."

Would Make Fights Unheard Of.

Washington.—Representative Hepburn of Iowa has introduced a bill providing that no picture or description of any prize fight or pugilistic encounter, or any proposal of betting on a fight, shall be transmitted in the mails or by any common carrier engaged in interstate commerce, whether in a newspaper or periodical or in any other form.

Any person sending or knowingly receiving such matter for transmission is made liable to imprisonment not exceeding one year or fine not exceeding $1000, with a proviso that the act shall not apply to any person not engaged in the preparation, publication or sale of such prohibited newspaper, periodical or picture.

EFFECT OF LYDDITE SHELLS.

Ninety-eight Boers Dead in Trenches Killed by Concussion.

New York.—A Sun cable from Durban says: Lieutenant Anderson, who commanded a section of the Natal naval volunteers at Ladysmith, has arrived here. He says that toward the close of the Pieters Hill engagement naval guns threw lyddite shells on a kopje 2500 yards distant. When the place was evacuated by the Boers he visited the trenches and counted ninety-eight dead Boers who had been killed by the concussion of the lyddite, not one of them having a wound of any kind.

Anderson declares that the fumes of the lyddite turned the hair and beards of the dead men to a peculiar greenish hue, while the color of their skin was a strange yellow. Fifty-two Boers were captured in one of the trenches. They were unable to flee, having been paralyzed by their fear of lyddite shells.

John Ruskin's Estate.

London. — Though John Ruskin's will and codicils have not yet been proved it is understood the testator confirms the deed of gift made by him in 1885, whereby Brentwood and all its contents are settled on Mrs. Arthur Severn. Certain literary duties are entrusted to her, in conjunction with Professor Charles Eliot Norton, the author, of Cambridge, Mass., and Alexander Wedderburn, Q. C. After certain annuities to the servants, the residue is given to the Severns, who, with C. M. Barker, are executors and trustees.

Success Depends Largely on the Weather.

Farming is a lottery, and not dependent so much on protection as climate. You plow and sow, and what you get depends on just how climate spaces off heat and cold and wet and dry. In some lines the prices received are dependent on climate.

the whole story of Cyrus Noble whiskey.

age-purity

The People's Store

GRAND AVE., near Postoffice,

South San Francisco, Cal.

This is the Only Store in San Mateo County that SELLS

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods;
Boots and Shoes;
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods;
Crockery and Agate Ware;
Hats and Caps,

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Give Us a Call and be Convinced.

M. F. HEALEY,

Hay, Grain and Feed.
Wood and Coal.

Lumber Yard

ALL KINDS OF TEAMING.

Grand and San Bruno Aves.,

South San Francisco, Cal.

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM
Editor and Proprietor.

That play, "From House to House," must be a moving drama.

Chicago has a sixteen-pound baby. This youngster has a weigh of his own.

A man may get out of paying his wedding fee, but the divorce lawyer cannot be put off.

The world is now able to secure a very fair idea as to just what caused the brevity of the Jameson raid.

If the drama of to-day really "holds the mirror up to nature," what a shocking thing nature must sometimes be!

Ddo not judge another too hastily. A man's sudden getting on his ear may be due to somebody's having put a flea in it.

There is a coffin trust, and now a baby carriage trust has been formed. The octopus seems to pursue us from the cradle to the grave.

More investigation that investigates and more publicity that publishes would greatly add to the moral growth of the United States.

No matter how well-to-do in a worldly way he may be, any man who allows another to pay his poll-tax for him is the poorest kind of citizen.

A man died in the dentist's caair the other day while having thirteen teeth pulled. Here is more good working material for superstitious people.

There were 219 cases of sunstroke in Buenos Ayres in one day recently, 134 of them being fatal. That must be a poor town for people who are in the coal business.

Another groom has vanished on his wedding day. There is nothing that a man fears so much on such an occasion as stage fright, and they are all more or less subject to it.

There is a great to-do whether society leader, suffragist or club is of any use to the community. It doesn't matter much so long as the great mass of every-day womankind is.

Max O'Rell says Americans are not all beautiful, but they are all intelligent-looking. Of course he doesn't count those young men who wear monocles and suck the ends of their sticks as being Americans.

A New York woman recently wore $400,000 worth of jewels at the opera. Unfortunately, however, her box was so situated that less than half of the people in the theater could see her as easily as the stage.

The world awaits with breathless interest the "finish" of the subject of the Kaiser who put into the hands of the school children of the empire a text book wherein it is clearly explained that the twentieth century begins Jan. 1, 1901.

A New York man who was jilted by his girl, who chose another for her husband, lost no time in taking the young woman's mother for his wife. His dual position of step-father and father-in-law will give him unprecedented facilities for horrible revenge.

A microbe so small that, as we are told, two hundred and fifty millions of them would be required to cover a square inch of surface, is declared to be the primary cause of the plague. It is not one of nature's marvels that what is almost infinitesimally minute may cause terror more wide-spread and prostrating than the alarm created by earthquake convulsions?

Pure food is coming to be one of the most important questions before the public. The adulteration of food is so general and the adulterations are so frequently injurious to health, and sometimes dangerously poisonous, that it has become necessary to provide more stringent national and State legislation and to impose more severe penalties than are now provided.

The cheering report is made that in the large cities of the United States the number of cases of blindness occurring in young children is steadily diminishing. This is due partly to increasing knowledge on the part of the medical profession, partly to the advance of sanitation in home and school, and partly to increased and more humane knowledge among the people generally. In other words, it is a result of the advance of civilization.

The University of Chicago has reconsidered its recent determination to adopt a system of reformed spelling and will adhere to the method now in vogue. This is wise. Now, if the university will encourage the study of spelling in primary and grammar schools, even to the extent, perhaps, of making a fad of it, the rising generation will probably have no trouble with its "double l's," its "ie's" and its silent letters. The English language is worth spending a good deal of time on, and if the student comes out of school with a good working knowledge of it, spelling included, he can get along in this world.

A public-spirited woman of Kansas City has become convinced that the only satisfactory solution of the "servant-girl problem" must come through education and a systematic training for domestic service. To put her theory to the test, she is trying to establish a college for servant-girls, with an endowment of two hundred thousand dollars. Her plan contemplates courses in the cooking of meats, vegetables, bread and pastry; in laundry work, dish-washing, chamber work, table service, the care of the sick and other domestic duties, for the mastery of which diplomas will be granted upon graduation. That the institution may be largely self-supporting, it will place its products on sale. Persons whose "help" has deserted them at an inopportune time may order meals from the college, and private families may have their washing done there. The plan has already been tried elsewhere with some promise of success. The dignity of domestic service may, perhaps, be established, as that of nursing has been, and a more intelligent, competent and self-respecting class of young women may thus be attracted to housework. But there are also dangers to be considered. If the "lady of the house" has not taken domestic "electives" in her own college education, how will she feel about offering suggestions to the valedictorian of the class in pie culture, or giving orders to one who has taken honors for advanced work in baked apples? Will she dare to maintain her personal preferences against the august authority of the muffin professor or the chair of comparative dish-wasning? And if she does, will the suggestion be received in an amiable and chastened spirit, with no defiant glance at the framed diploma hanging over the sink? The problem of domestic service is much more than a mere matter of education, important though that is a foundation. Art in omelettes and eminence in beans will be useless without cordial good-will and co-operation between mistress and maid. The new college, if it is to attain a real success, will need a well-equipped chair of applied Christianity.

One fact impressively demonstrated in the proress of the South African war is that the entire character of warfare as a spectacle has underone a radical change within recent years. Battles have lost much in picturesqueness and glamour. Even so recently as in the Franco-Prussian conflict of 1870 and in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 battles were still heroic subjects for the painter. With some modifications, they were quite as romantic and inspiring as those of the earliest recorded wars, when armies advanced clad in steel armor and men fought hand to hand. A battle in the Franco-Prussian war was a tremendous spectacle of serried masses of close-ranked men, brilliant uniforms, tossing plumes and banners and officers leading with sabers in the air and directing dashing charges. The day for this kind of warfare has passed, and the whole aspect of war, as a dramatic exhibition, has changed. The engagements in South Africa bear no resemblance to those of past history. The scene is unrelieved by a single dash of color. The soldiers and officers alike wear a costume of a dun shade, which blends easily into almost any background. Not even a shoulder-strap is worn, and flags have been discarded. Troops are almost never played into action, and no heroic drummer boys lead the line of advance. Officers and men alike carry rifles, and there is no saber-waving. The thrilling spectacle of a frontal assault, the advancing force marching rhythmically shoulder to shoulder, is entirely out of the question. In fact, war has been robbed of most of its martial glory. It is a matter of business—of manual labor in making trenches, of keeping the laborers fed, of having a good hospital service and of taking as few risks as possible. The man who stands up to be shot at may be heroic, but he doesn't help win battles; he isn't fighting on modern lines. The modern soldier has absolutely no chance at the kind of fighting which consists in overcoming opposition by exercising his own strength. A disinterested bullet from a wholly impartial and unprejudiced soldier a mile away may drop him while he is wetting his lips with his canteen. His business is to take the fewest possible risks, to work his rifle with mechanical precision and put up with any hardships incidental to the job. The modern soldier, in fact, is no longer a sculptor's model; he is an earnest laboring man, and during working hours he looks the part.

A Sympathetic Princess.

The following story about the Archduchess Valerie of Austria is told by the Vienna correspondent of the London Morning Post: A short time ago a 13-year-old schoolboy was summoned home from his boarding school at Linz. The lad was without traveling companions, and, while waiting on the platform at Linz, began to cry bitterly. His distress was noticed by a lady in a first-class compartment, who summoned the guard and had the boy brought to her. She paid his excess fare for traveling first class, and devoted herself to the task of comforting him and relieving the tedium of the long journey to Vienna, to attend his father's funeral in Vienna, telling him that she, too, had suffered much from the loss of a parent, who had died suddenly and unexpectedly in a foreign land. The schoolboy was not a little astonished at the end of the journey to learn that the kind-hearted lady was the Archduchess Valerie, daughter of the Emperor.

Pekin's Unenviable Distinction.

The three chief characterisitcs of Pekin, the Chinese capital, which most impress the newly arived visitor are dust, stench and dogs.

When a dressmaker goes to a house, everytime she sees the husband she looks at him in a way which seems to say, "You should have attended to this ing ago!"

It is but natural that a breach-of-promise case should be heard in a courthouse.

FOR SUNDAY READING

THE GOSPEL OF GRACE IS HERE EXPOUNDED.

Words of Wisdom, and Thoughts Worth Pondering Upon Spiritual and Moral Subjects—Gathered from the Religious and Secular Press.

The wagon was filled for its journey across the country, and Johnny, as the boy of the party, was crowded into a back seat—a very back seat, indeed, since he sat on the end of the wagon with his feet hanging out. Someone condoled with him afterwards for his undesirable position, but Johnny needed no sympathy.

"Ho! I saw lots of things the rest didn't," he said. "I saw two rabbits skip across the road. I saw a little girl pick up the picture paper Sue threw out and a lot of ragged children acted as if they thought it something fine. I saw the men in the field looking after us when we'd passed, and I waved to 'em."

Life's back seats are not considered desirable, but many must perforce accept them, and if we find ourselves crowded out of more prominent places, we, like Johnny, may be sure there are some compensations. It is worth something to be near enough to those who cannot ride at all to learn how few pleasures they have, and what help might come to them from things which the more prosperous cast aside as worthless. The back seat may help to keep us in touch with humanity. Those who have climbed to the front seats are often too busy to remember the ones who are looking after them—the toilers whom a kindly greeting would cheer.

Golden Threads.

We cannot make spiritual progress amid distraction of heart, whether our distractions arise from a melancholy longing after the past, or from vainly reaching forward to some better and brighter future.

True repose is only found when our hearts are hushed on the bosom of Jehovah and rest in him.

In this dark world where sorrow so abounds, there is no substitute for trust and hope in God.

It is wise to seek relief from all our distresses by beginning with earnest cries for pardon and justification.

It matters not how long we live, but how well.

No cloud can o'ershadow the Christian in which his faith may not discern a rainbow.

The husks of emptiness rustle in every wind; the full corn in the ear holds up its golden fruit noiselessly to the Lord of the harvest.

The Christian's fruits are fruits of labor; he gains no victories without combat.

To live for God is religion's truest definition.

Conscience.

Conscience is the voice of God telling a man to do that which he thinks to be right. It is infallible, because it never exhorts a man to do that which he believes to be wrong. But the voice of God never reveals to a man the idea or the method by which he is to bring his righteous motives to bear upon the world. Conscience says to a man: "Be just, be true, be loving, be pure, be helpful." But to the reason has been given the task to provide man with ideas which may be wrought into the structure of society and the government of the world. An executive faculty has been given to man by which he may devise methods to carry out his ideas and give his righteous motive fulfillment.

It is possible, then, for a man to know that he is wholly right in motive, and yet to see that one as righteous as he may possibly have a different idea and adopt a different method. Modesty is an admirable virtue in a righteous man. Charity easily begins when one sees what a complex process comes between the simple desire to do good and the final act which shall accomplish it. —Christian Register.

The Way, the Truth, the Life.

O thou great friend to all the sons of men,
Who once appear'dst in humblest guise below,
Sin to rebuke, to break the captive's chain,
To call thy brethren forth from want and woe!—
Thee would I sing. Thy truth is still the light
Which guides the nations groping on their way,
Stumbling and falling in disastrous night,
Yet hoping ever for the perfect day.
Yes, thou art still the life; thou art the way
The holiest know—light, life, and way of heaven;
And they who dearest hope and deepest pray
Toil by the truth, life, way, life that thou hast given;
And in thy name aspiring mortals trust
To uplift their bleeding brothers rescued from the dust.
—Theodore Parker.

Christian Discipleship.

The acceptance of Christian power from the Lord and the exercise of it in the practical relations of home, of the church, of society and business, will take away the hardness of life, the wear and friction and pain. In the home it will make heaven; in the church it will increase the power of worship and usefulness a hundredfold; in business it will relieve the weariness and burden. The hard things of life will be softened; the evil things and unkind things will lose their power to hurt. In every relation of life love will bring peace. This is the crowning privilege of a Christian disciple. It is given to him to be a power in the world for good, and to live in love and peace through the grace and mercy of the Lord. This more than all else must be felt by the world at large; it must be felt by the stranger and the children, and all will know the blessedness of Christian discipleship. The light will so shine that it cannot be hid.—Rev. Wm. L. Worcester.

"He'll Not Wait."

Some months after a young man's conversion, he chanced to meet one of his former dissolute companions, who seemed overjoyed to see him, and who asked him to go with him to a neighboring bar-room. But the young man refused, saying:

"I have a friend with me."

"I don't see anyone with you."

"You can't see him, but he is here."

"Bring him in with you."

"No; he never goes into barrooms."

"Then let him stay outside."

"No, no!" was the final answer. "My friend is Jesus Christ, and if I go in with you, He'll not wait."

Noble answer was this! And, like his Lord, he was delivered by it from the power of evil.

Remember, this best Friend "will not wait" outside of places of sin. Who can take His place if He leaves you?"

"Unspotted from the World."

While traveling in a coal mine district, I noticed how very dingy the town appeared. The coal dust seemed to blacken buildings, trees, shrubs, everything. But as a foreman and I were walking near the mines, I noticed a beautiful white flower. Its petals were as pure as if it were blooming in a daisy field.

"What care the owner of this plant must take of it," said I, "to keep it so free from dust and dirt!"

"See here," said the foreman, and taking up a handful of coal dust, he threw it over the flower. It immediately fell off and left the flower as stainless as before.

"It has an enamel," the foreman explained, "which prevents any dust from clinging to it. I think it must have been created for just such a place."—Dr. T. L. Cuyler.

Our Daily Bread.

Back of the loaf in the snowy flour,
And back of the flour the mill,
And back of the mill is the wheat, and the shower,
And the sun, and the Father's will.
—Sunday School Times.

KIPLING AND BARRIE.

The Two Writers of This Decade Who Will Live.

Harry Thurston Peck, after reviewing the literature of the past ten years in Ainslee's, decides that Kipling and Barrie are the only writers whose work will survive. He says: "Above all this mass of mediocrity there rises before the mind the figure of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who alone of the writers of the past ten years has given to the world something that really thrilled it, and that has roused a genuine and enduring admiration. His extraordinary force and vigor, his free-hand treatment of his subjects, even the careless audacity of his style and something that verges upon impudence in his literary manner, have made him quite unique; and in his Jungle Books there is found a wealth of creative imagination and a penetration into the mysteries of what is primitive and primeval that can not be paralleled in the literature of any people. If any other novelist of the past ten years has written anything in English that will endure it is perhaps Mr. J. M. Barrie, whose command of the pathetic is something more than a mere literary trick, and suggests the possession of that intuitive genius which goes unerringly to the very source of both tears and laughter. Yet if Mr. Kipling is to be remembered, it will be by his Jungle Books and his short stories only, for in his novels, if they can be called so, he is obviously ill at ease and does not attain to the artistic completeness that marks his shorter stories. In like manner Mr. Barrie will probably be remembered by one or two of his productions at the most; just as I myself believe that Stevenson in the end will live through the one short tour de force which he himself at last came to detest—the story of 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde,' which can not possibly be forgotten, because it has given to our language an allegorical mode of representing the ethical duality of man."

CLEANLINESS WITHOUT SOAP.

Some People Do Not Require the Saponaceous Cleanser.

British critics of the Boers are fond of asserting that the sturdy Transvaalers use little soap.

This may be true or not. Even if true, there is plenty of precedent. The Japanese, the most cleanly people in the world, rarely use soap. The Russians use vapor baths for cleanliness' sake. There are doctors who have cured skin diseases by insisting upon their delicate patients abandoning silk underwear and using very coarse stuff instead.

Louis Napoleon, head of Europe's most luxurious and fashionable court until 1870, hardly over soaped his hands until he went to England. A paper found in his desk at the Tuileries contained the instructions of the King of Holland to the governor of his two elder sons. Among the things forbidden was for the young princes' hands to be washed with soap. They were to use bran and a slice of lemon. The lemon was to remove ink stains and in summer to keep off gnats and mosquitoes.

Napoleon, whose hands were good to model and beautifully white, also used bran and no soap, unless to shave.

In England, on account of coal smoke and smut, soap is more needed than in countries with clear air.

Many fashionable ladies of to-day, who would be much offended if they were called barbarous or uncivilized, never use soap. They grease themselves with vaseline and such stuff and carefully rub it all off again.

AGRICULTURAL

Judging Seed Corn.

At the University of Illinois the students were tested in judging several varieties of corn according to the standard adopted by the Illinois Corn Growers' Association. As many people have never seen corn judged in that way, though they may have seen it exhibited and premiums awarded at the county or town fairs, we will give the various points to be considered and their value. The standard of perfection demands that the ear shall be 10 inches long, 7½ inches in circumference, and have 90 per cent. of grain to cob. The scale of points as follows: Uniformity of ears in samples shows five points, shape 10, color of corn and cob 10, ripeness 5, filling out at ends 15, perfection and uniformity of grain 8, length of ear 10, circumference of ear 5, space between rows 10, per cent. of grain 22, in a total of 100 points. Perhaps we could not frame a better scale of points, though the late Dr. E. L. Sturtevant taught us to attach much importance to the uniform color and shape of grain, and but little to length and circumference of ear. See if you can select seed corn next year that will score well by this scale of points.—American Cultivator.

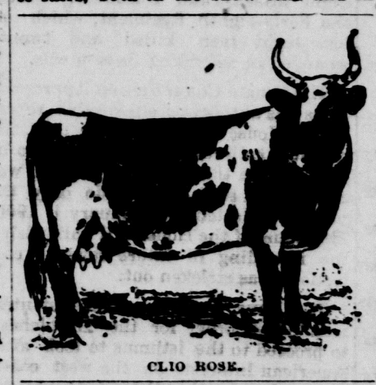
Seedless Fruit.

L. H. Callaway, of Bethel, Ill., has been growing seedless persimmons for several years, the quality of which he says is good. Further, he says: "For many years horticulturists have sought—but have found it not—a seedless persimmon. I have found one which is practically seedless. Rarely a specimen can be found containing one seed and very rarely a specimen containing two seeds, but most of the fruit is absolutely seedless." If there are seedless persimmons, why not have seedless apples, peaches and plums—and cherries, damsons, and, in short, all kinds of fruit? There are seedless oranges, and certain kinds of apples have but few seeds.

Pomological experimentation and genius may yet perfect seedless fruit of several kinds—an accomplishment that would greatly please the ladies who seed the cherries and plums. There is practically no use for seeds of a great many kinds of fruit, since all the trees are made by grafting and budding, and who knows that nature long since of her own accord furnished seedless fruit in order to show man what is possible?—Farmer's Voice.

Ayrshire Cow.

The cut, reproduced from the Rural New Yorker, shows the Ayrshire cow, Clio Rose, 7525, the property of C. M. Winslow & Son, of Brandon, Vt. This cow is fifteen years old this spring and is said to be still hearty and strong, and up to her average milk last year. She has never been the heaviest milker, but a very persistent one, having never been dry since her first calf, always giving a fair yield of milk of high quality. Since her first calf she had given 89,424 pounds of milk to Jan. 1 last. She has won a good many prizes at fairs, both in the show ring and in



CLIO ROSE.

butter-fat contests. Her largest yield for any one year was 8,445 pounds of milk and 441 pounds of butter.

Food for Hens.

Every farmer knows that when a mild spell of weather occurs in the winter the hens begin to lay, and then cease when the temperature is low. This fact demonstrates that warmth has much influence on laying, and that warm quarters are essential to egg production. When the hens can go on the fields in the spring and forage they secure a large amount of insect food. During the winter a substitute for such foods may be allowed in the form of cut bone, ground meat, fresh meat and a change of grains. Corn and wheat make excellent foods during cold weather, but a variety of foods must be given in order to have the hens produce eggs.

To Tan Skins with the Hair On.

A subscriber, who omits both name and address, asks us to give a method by which he may tan skins and pelts without removing the fur or hair. There are several methods, more or less complex, for the purpose, but the following will be found simple and efficacious: "Take a spoonful of alum and two of saltpeter; pulverize and mix well together, then sprinkle the powder on the flesh side of the skin, and lay the two flesh sides together, leaving the wool outside. Then fold up the skin as tight as you can and hang it in a dry place. In two or three days, or as soon as it is dry, take it down and scrape it with a blunt knife, till clean and supple. This completes the process, and makes you a most excellent saddle cover. If when you kill your mutton, you treat the skins this way, you can get more for them from the saddler than you can get for the wool and skin separately disposed otherwise. Other skins which you desire to cure with the fur or hair on may be treated in the same way."—Journal of Agriculture.

Raising Cotton.

A cotton grower tells about his success this year. When he was laying by, or giving the crop the last cultivation, he drilled peas between rows on a part of his field. The peas grew and made a fine crop. Instead of injuring the cotton, the part where the peas were planted was a much better crop; and now to crown the success with his pea crop experiment he is fattening his Poland China pigs on the peas in his cotton field. His land is, of course, much improved for the next crop, for there is no better improver for land than field peas. No grain is better than half-ripe peas for hogs. Now if a 500-pound bale of cotton, worth $30, is raised per acre and piges fattened on the same ground and the land improved, is not this a plan to make cotton raising profitable?—Farmers' Voice.

Plant Supports.

These should be made in the winter, that they may be ready when needed. Knock out the bottoms from grocery boxes and saw them through again and again, as suggested in the dotted lines. All that then remains is to nail in the

SUPPORTS FOR PLANTS.

corners the pointed stakes that hold up the rails. Nothing better can be devised for tomatoes than supports made in this way. The same kind of supports are also exceedingly useful for putting about rose bushes or small shrubs that one may be starting upon the lawn. Such small growths need this protection until they are big enough to look out for themselves.

Breed Will Tell.

The advantage of breed as tending to increase prices may be shown in the fact that an Illinois farmer received from the Chicago stock yard packers $8.50 per hundred-weight for two Aberdeen-Angus steers which weighed 1,750 and 1,680 pounds. The steers were only 2 years old, yet they brought their owner $148.75 and $142.80. They were fed on the ordinary food of the farm from the time they were calved, being kept partly on pasture and finished on ground corn, ground oats and bran, mixed. It will be noticed that these steers were large for 2-year-olds, but in addition to their size they brought an extra price per pound for quality.

When to Spread Manure.

All the manure that is being leached every time it rains or the snow melts is greatly deteriorating, until by spring, when it is to be hauled out and spread, it will have about half or two-thirds its proper value as a fertilizer. The most valuable constituent of it, the nitrogen, is the part which is being most largely wasted. Authorities agree that manure is best conserved and most profitable to the land when hauled out immediately. If it is very strawy and contains but little excrement, it should be composted, but then it will not do so much leaching.—Farm Journal.

Wheat in Spring.

If the wheat does not look well after spring opens apply 100 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre, and the effect will be noticed immediately. Nitrate of soda always gives good results on wheat if applied in the spring, and many crops have been saved by its use. The cost of the nitrate should not exceed $2.50 per acre, and the increase of straw and grain will not only pay for its use, but leave a profit as well. Should the frost throw some of the wheat plants up use the roller as soon as it can be done.

Killing Insects.

The fruit grower who expects to have fair crops of fruit must begin with the use of insecticides early. He must not delay too late into the spring, as the first spraying is sometimes the most important of all. Paris green will not destroy the enemies that live on sap nor will kerosene injure those that feed upon the leaves. In using remedies, therefore, it must be done with an object in view and with a knowledge of the habits of the parasite or insect to be destroyed.

After Benefits from Manure.

It takes time for manure to show full effect in the soil, and but little benefit may be noticed the first year, but gradually the materials will decompose and return to the soil the original elements derived therefrom. Some farmers are occasionally disappointed with the use of manure, but the benefits from manure the first year depend largely upon its condition when applied to the soil.

BUSINESS WOMEN.

NO, SHE is not as capable as the woman we had before, neither is she as intelligent and well up in the business, but she is absolutely reliable, and for that reason much more valuable to us than the other." This remark was made by a prominent business man when speaking of changing employes, and though it is generally supposed that this virtue of absolute reliability is of special importance to the young man who is endeavoring to rise in his business or profession, it is also found to be the key to a great deal of the success of womankind in the business world. No matter how brilliant, competent, far-seeing or comprehensive the feminine employe may be, if it is understood that she cannot be counted on in emergencies or that at any time she is likely to be absent or incapacitated, her market value drops at once. The women who have achieved the greatest success in the business and professional world are those who were constant in season and out of season and ever ready for duty, ever on the alert for new ideas and avenues of usefulness or the acquiring of knowledge. It may be questioned whether reliability is not, first, last and all the time, the best recommendation for an employe, for with it all other qualities become of fourfold value; without it the best talent and most intelligent service are cheapened and become merely accidental factors in the general summing up. One of the first lessons that the young girl should learn on entering the business world, no matter what her position may be, is faithfulness to duty and trustworthiness in small matters, and when this lesson is thoroughly learned and practiced she will have no fear of encountering the frequent taunt: "No girls or women in my office, if you please; they are so unreliable, you know."—Philadelphia Record.

Death of a Noted Beauty.

Strangely pathetic was the short life of Lady Alice Montagu, whose death at a Swiss resort was announced recently. She was a twin laughter of the late Duke of Manchester and his Duchess, formerly Miss Consuelo Ysnaga, of New York. From childhood Lady Alice and her twin sister were noted for their exquisite beauty. At the same time they were both extremely delicate. Lady Mary, the other sister, died several years ago. Lady Alice made her debut in London society only two years ago, and was one of the toasts of the season. Her hair was red-gold, and her complexion pink-and-white. She had wealth, beauty and a place in the highest society of England as her birthright. But within the last two years she has been forced to travel almost continually in what has proved after all to be a vain effort to find good health.

LADY MONTAGU.

Wives, Remember!

That Adam was made first.
That "he pays the freight."
That "blessed are the meek."
That nine men in ten detest gossip.
That all angels are not of your sex.
That confidence begets confidence.
That men sometimes have "nerves."
That there should be no place like home.
That it takes two to prolong a family jar.
That the least said is the soonest mended.
That with all his faults you love him still.
That you should have no secrets from him.
That husbands have troubles of their own.
That he's "all right" when you know him.
That woman's best weapon is her weakness.—Boston Journal.

Brushing Clothes.

Most girls do not use their clothes brushes half enough and in consequence their frocks always look untidy and old. To look well all skirts, bodices and jackets should be brushed as soon as taken off. Silk should never be brushed in the ordinary way, only with a clothes brush covered tightly with crepe. Hats must be brushed with a soft brush and a tiny whisk. When clothing gets wet it should be dried far from the fire, as if it dries too quickly it is apt to shrink at the same time.

Sleep on Your Back.

"To grow younger you have only to sleep upon your back and avoid pillows," says a physical culturist. Her theory is that since during the day the muscles of the face are inclined to drop we should counteract the drooping with the head on a level with the body or even lower than the body. This practice is warranted to do away with that arch enemy of woman, the wrinkle.

Characters in the Hair.

Women who are the possessors of fine black hair are emotional and of very sensitive nerves. Coarse black hair is said to denote great energy, but an uneliable disposition. Women who have brown hair are the ones to select as wives, for they are almost invariably full of sentiment, impassioned, "high-strung," loyal and easily affected. In brief, they are supposed to possess all the desirable qualities that a woman can have without the undesirable ones. Red-haired people are nearly always seen in business transactions, quick of perception, high-tempered and witty. Trust not the woman who has the pale blonde hair, so runs the prophetic warning, for it seems that they are impulsive and loving, but fickle, although gifted and agreeable companions.

Schools for Brides-Elect.

A New York wife who has a happy home has aimed a blow at the divorce courts. She says she has solved the problem of "how to be happy though married," and is willing to give up her secret to a generation that needs it if sufficient funds can be collected to found schools "for the education of women who would be wives." There are six facts to remember. She says: "First—That men are human beings, not angels. They are likely to err and must be forgiven. Second—That the dollar is the standard of happiness as well as of finance, and you must learn to respect it for its full worth. Third—That the home is the unit which stands for matrimonial success; it should be made and regarded as the dearest place on earth, not the place to go when all else is exhausted. Fourth—Good nature and good sense are a combination never found in homes that are failures. Fifth—Economy means wealth, not only in finances but happiness and contentment. And, lastly—System is the keynote of it all."

MRS. WILLIAMS.

Hygenic Bathing.

An authority on hygiene says that systematic use of salt baths will prevent one from taking cold, and avert chapping and roughness of the skin. A handful of common coarse salt dissolved in a basinful of water as cold as one's vitality permits is sufficient for a sponge bath over the entire body. No soap should be used in this bath. It is better to use cold water for the face and neck, adding a little hot for the remainder of the sponging, if desired.

Children's teeth require special attention. A spool of dental floss should be kept in a convenient place, and a piece of the silk passed between the teeth after eating. If the first teeth are defective, or decay quickly, a dentist should be consulted and his advice followed in the hope that the permanent set may be benefited by it.—Ladies' Home Journal.

These are dangerous days for the bottle-fed baby, unless the greatest care is exercised in the cleansing of his bottles. Even the most carefully prepared food may be poisoned if carelessness is permitted in the washing of baby's utensils. Very few people know how to wash a bottle clean. "I don't call a bottle clean," says Mrs. Bolton in her new book, "Baby," "unless it shines like new glass. It can not be made clean enough for baby's use with hot water or soap, and especially if one of the 'wapsy' things usually sold for a bottle brush is used. The bottle brush must have good bristles and a strong handle. After all the milk has been rinsed from the bottle that can be with cold water, then put in some powdered borax, and with the strong brush it can be made to shine. Now place the bottle in cold water to completely cover it, and let the water heat slowly and boil for twenty minutes. Then let it cool enough so that you can comfortably handle it. The day's supply of food being ready, it can be put immediately into the bottle and tightly corked with absorbent cotton. About ten minutes before baby's meal time place the bottle in a pitcher of warm water. When warm enough remove the absorbent cotton, put on the nipple, and it is ready for the baby.

Encouragement, Indeed.

A small but plain young woman, whose ambitions have kept her unmarried, went to the farm of a girl friend to spend the summer vacation. The girl had a brother, an industrious young man, who worked day and night to lift the mortgage on the property. The ambitious young woman watched him and sympathized with him, even going so far as to put an edge on the family ax. About the time she was ready to go home he took heart and proposed. "Marry you," said the damsel. "How could I think of marrying a man with neither money nor prospects?" "You do not love me?" he asked sadly. "What encouragement have I ever given you?" she asked, in genuine surprise, for she did not forget she was a practical woman. "No encouragement?" he whimpered. "Then why did you turn the grindstone for me?"—San Francisco Wave.

TOPICS OF TIMES

The ordinary revenues of Russia have exceeded the expenditures during the last twelve years by 790,000,000 rubles.

When the contribution box was returned in an Emporia, Kan., church the other day it was found to contain two plugged nickels and a slot machine chip.

Judge Elmer of the Connecticut Superior Court has decided in a New Haven case that passengers who stand on the running board of open trolley cars do so at their own risk.

An analysis of the records in Oklahoma discloses that the average age of bridges there is twenty-two years. If the remarrying widows should be taken out the average would fall below nineteen years.

The high price of steel is encouraging a return to the building of wooden bridges. The Boston and Maine Road has withdrawn its advertisement for bids for a steel bridge on its line and decided to build one of wood.

A Newark saloon-keeper is gathering together a small army of cats, which will be sent to Manila and sold to the government. The services of the felines are needed as rat catchers in the storehouses of Manila and other Philippine towns.

Even as late as August last the yield of the South African gold mines was at the rate of 450,000 ounces a month, a gain of 83,000 ounces over August, 1898. The yield had doubled in three years at the time the war cloud interrupted the industry.

A young moonshiner is in the penitentiary at Nashville, Tenn., for his father. The officers found a still in his father's cellar and arrested the old man. The son thereupon claimed that he operated the still, and that his father had nothing to do with it.

The annual report of the New York State Board of Health shows 13,257 deaths from tuberculosis and 17,105 from acute respiratory diseases. It is estimated that there are over 15,000 consumptives in New York City who expectorate upon the streets and spread tuberculosis.

American bottles are preferred to all others for the export trade, and especially in warm climates where American and English goods come into close competition. American glass is said to stand tropical climates better than the English, the reason being that it is better annealed.

The officials of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad have created something of a sensation by an order intended to prohibit poker playing by the passengers who ride between New York and suburban points. Gambling in this form has become a sort of craze with many of the daily patrons of the road.

Judge McPherson, of the United States District Court at Philadelphia, has decided that a liquor license must be regarded as salable property to be disposed of by a receiver or trustee as other property. The Judge further said that the license court may or may not accept the buyer of a license as the bankrupt's successor, but that is the buyer's affair.

A rivalry between two applicants for a gas franchise at Passaic, N. J., has brought out an offer by one of the companies to "pay $50,000 per annum for seventeen years to the city of Passaic, give $20,000 to each of its hospitals, subscribe $28,000 for a new school, give the police and firemen's relief funds $10,000 each," and furnish gas to the city and to private consumers at 50 cents per thousand.

While one group of inventors is at work on liquid air as a motive power, with a temperature enormously below zero, another makes a claim of remarkable merits for superheated water in light and heavy transportation. The water is heated in upright steel tubes to 150 degrees above the temperature of steam in a locomotive. When released into an engine it expands nearly 1,000 times and performs the service required of a storage power.

There was trouble at the Brooklyn end of the big bridge the other morning at the rush hour. Some new hands had been put in to sell tickets, and not being used to the frenzied dash of the crowds going to work they could not handle the tickets fast enough. The mob became congested and soon there was in incipient riot. Then a number of impatient men made a rush and carried the position. Ticket choppers, guards and other attaches were thrust out of the way and the crowd boarded the bridge cars in triumph.

Oklahoma enjoys the unique distinction of being the only State or Territory east of the Rocky Mountains which produced more wheat in 1899 than in 1898. The government statistician at Washington gives Oklahoma credit for 1,218,000 acres in winter wheat and a crop of 16,202,000 bushels. Only twelve of the forty-six States of the Union raised more wheat than Oklahoma did this year. The prominent grain Staees which produced less than Oklahoma are Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland and Texas.

POISONING WITH GLASS.

It Was Formerly a Popular Method of Disposing of Marital Mates.

We understand that a case is shortly to come before one of the criminal courts in America which will be of unusual interest. A woman is charged with the murder of an aged husband by feeding him with glass ground up in an ordinary coffee mill. The glass is thought to have been given in oatmeal porridge. This method of poisoning is supposed to have been a favorite one in the sixteenth century, and is said to be still practiced among savage tribes who have access to the needful material. Medical literature, however, contains but few recorded cases. Glass may be a "noxious substance" by virtue of the mechanical injuries which it can produce, but it is not, therefore, a poison in the legal sense of the word.

A case of this nature with reference to previous observers is recorded in the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal for 1824, page 225. Dr. W. Turner, of Spanish Town, Jamaica, there relates that an attempt was made by a negro woman to poison a whole family with pounded glass. The persons on whom the attempt was made were seven in number, and none of them suffered any inconvenience. In the Midland Medical and Surgical Reporter, 1828, page 42, William Hebb, surgeon, of Worcester, records in considerable detail the case of an infant who was destroyed "by some person or persons administering to it a quantity of roughly pounded glass." A considerable quantity of gritty powder proved to be powdered glass, was found in the stomach, which "was lined with a thick layer of tenacious mucus which was streaked with blood, and it required to be peeled off before the villous coat beneath could be exposed to view. This last was in a state of amazing vascularity."

Another case is reported in the Allgemeine Wiener Medicinische Zeitung, 1863, viii., 254. A case of attempted suicide by this means is recorded in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, 1871, page 191. A young girl, aged 16 years, desiring to end her life, pounded up a small glass bottle into fragments of the size of a split pea and under; of these she swallowed a teaspoonful, taken at several times in bread. Although she experienced considerable pain and discomfort, she subsequently recovered. The favorable result may have been due to the bread protecting the stomach and intestines from injury. The small number of cases on record and the immunity which experimenters have enjoyed from harm after swallowing powdered glass shows that death produced by these means is not nearly as common as the remarks usually to be found in medico-legal text-books would lead the reader to imagine.

In an inaugural dissertation, published in Paris in 1820 by Le Sauvage, it is stated that two and one-half drachms were given to a cat without injury; also that a dog took six ounces or seven ounces in eight days without out any symptoms manifesting themselves. Le Sauvage himself swallowed a considerable number of similar particles without sustaining any inconvenience. Profs. Baudelocque and Chaussier in 1808 reported a case at Paris in which the prisoner was supposed to have poisoned his wife with pounded glass. This substance was actually found in the stomach of the deceased, and this organ as well as the intestines exhibited signs of great irritation. After a careful consideration of all that had been written on the subject, however, they gave their opinion that pounded glass is not a poison, and suggested that the glass in the stomach was derived from some vessel of that material being broken by her teeth during the convulsions which preceded death.

HEALTH OF COLLEGE GIRLS.

Indulgence in Athletics Is Bringing About Better Physical Conditions.

It has often been remarked that the college girl of the present day is much superior, physically, to her sister of a generation ago. This is due in part to the attention she bestows upon athletics. But the gymnasium work alone would hardly account for the improved physical condition of college women, but taken in connection with the system of rational athletics which prevails at almost all these institutions it has made a noble record.

The time may come, if in fact it is not already here, when instead of fearing that the daughter of the family will be broken down by overstudy and graduate with a mental equipment gained at the expense of a weakened body, she will be sent to one of these institutions as much to strengthen her physique as to improve her mind. Bicycling, swimming, skating, tennis, golf, basket ball, boating and other forms of healthful out-of-door exercise that keeps the muscles firm and the nerves well braced are working wonders for the present generation of young women, and this influence is extending out from the colleges and having its influence upon other educational institutions and upon the social life generally.

The women's colleges furnish the most rational athleticism that is to be seen anywhere, and the men's colleges might accept points from them. Overstrenuousness is avoided and the ambition of the students is satisfied and well-developed physiques and abounding health assured. They do not train up to the heart-disease point. They do not strive for abnormal results. They lay the foundations for splendid womanhood instead of discounting the future by overtraining. In other words, they are preparing for a vigorous life instead of a football game.

Quo Vadis Church in Rome.

There is a church in Rome called the Domine Quo Vadis. The tradition runs that St. Peter, in fleeing from the Holy City, was here met by the Savior and cried out, "Lord, whither goest thou?" or "Dominie, Quo Vadis?" The reply was that Christ was going to Rome to be crucified afresh. Peter turned back and the church was built on the spot.

A philosopher says: "Wise men hesitate; only fools are certain." If the philosopher is certain of this he must be a fool according to his own theory.

Rise of Two Men From Pennies to Millions.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Born in Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 25, 1835.

Came to America with parents at age of 10.

Began to help earn family's living when 12 years old by working as bobbin boy in a cotton factory, receiving $1.20 a week.

Fired a boiler in a cellar when 13 years old.

Clerk in bobbin factory at $2.50 a week at 14.

Messenger in telegraph office at 15.

Telegraph operator at $25 a month when 16, supporting family.

Operator for Pennsylvania Railway superintendent at 19.

Secretary to Pennsylvania Railway officials 1854-1861.

Military telegraph operator during war.

Bought Adams Express and sleeping car stock in small quantities.

Bought oil lands, which ultimately became worth millions, in 1866.

Built iron bridges in 1867.

Built Bessemer plant in Pittsburg when 33 years old.

Twenty years later (1888) owned the seven great steel works in and about Pittsburg.

Parted with his business associates in 1899, when his steel works and mines were estimated to be worth $500,000,000.

HENRY CLAY FRICK.

Born in Fayette County, Ohio, in 1849.

Dry goods clerk at $5 a week when 16 years old.

Bookkeeper in distillery at 21. Salary $7 a week.

With friends bought 300 acres of cheap land and fifty coke ovens when 22 years old.

Doubled capacity of coke works four years later.

Survived panic of '73, when others went under.

Owned 3,000 acres of coal lands and sold part interest in coke company to Carnegie in 1882.

Became partner with Carnegie in steel business in 1888.

Fought through the Homestead strike and riots in 1892 and won it, after being shot by Anarchist Berkman.

Indicted for manslaughter because of deaths of workingmen, 1893.

Built one of the most luxurious homes in Pittsburg's suburbs.

Was able to pay $100,000 for one painting when 49 years old.

Employed John G. Johnson, Pennsylvania's greatest lawyer, to fight Carnegie in the courts, February, 1900.

WON BY A SONG.

Romantic Marriage of Miss Munck and Prince Oscar of Sweden.

One of the most romantic marriages in royal European circles was that of Prince Oscar of Sweden, better known as Prince Bernadotte, to Miss Munck, one of the attaches at his mother's court, and the most singular thing about it was that the young lady won her husband by a song. Prince Oscar, the King's second son, saw the young lady at her duties among the maids of honor in his mother's train. None was more obscure than she—untitled and unportioned. But she had a face that in his eyes singled her out from all.

It shone, white and pensive, from a frame of hair as yellow as that of any Valkyrie in the Norse mythology.

Prince Oscar, who knew the folklore of his native land by heart, wove around that face of hers many a day dream in which thoughts of gods and heroes were curiously intermingled with the realities of to-day, his own hopes and his own affections.

Like a Valkyrie, too, Miss Munck could sing a man's heart away. Prince Oscar discovered that listening to her one day when she thought she was alone.

King and Queen and all the court were horrified when Prince Oscar proclaimed that he loved Miss Munck and that no other woman should be his wife.

There was a great turmoil. The maid of honor was admonished to keep her thoughts and her eyes away from the King's sons and Prince Oscar was sent on a long voyage, with orders to forget Miss Munck as speedily as possible.

Meanwhile her gift of song had been discovered by others and the Queen encouraged her to use it for the pleasure of the court.

King Oscar himself is no mean poet and musician. At that time he had composed several songs. Miss Munck studied them and learned to interpret them with great feeling.

Prince Oscar returned from his voyage in much the same frame of mind, save that he thought more of Miss Munck than ever before.

So matters stood one evening when the court gathered in the music salon. Miss Munck was commanded to sing. She began a song of King Oscar's—his favorite composition.

The theme was a sad one, the music pitched in a tender minor. All the girl's breaking heart found voice as she sang.

When she ceased she had apparently forgotten where she was. As a deep sob was heard all eyes turned from her to the King. His eyes were streaming.

Approaching Prince Oscar he took him by the hand and led him to where the singer sat. Without uttering a word he joined their hands and left them there, standing amazed before them all.

Prince Oscar and his wife—the Prince and Princess Bernadotte as they call themselves—are well known and liked all over Europe. They are very religious and often work together as public evangelists. And at such times the princess' voice rings as sweetly in streets and slums as it did in a palace when it won a king's heart.

FOUGHT FOR A PENSION.

Difficulties Surmounted by the Widow of Three Soldiers.

There are skeletons in the pigeon holes of the pension bureau, skeletons as ghastly as ever took up habitation in a family closet. The specialist who makes divorce-getting his business does not receive more shocking revelations than does the pension official through whose hands pass the result of investigations of claims. A case from St. Louis fairly illustrates hundreds of domestic complications which come under the observation of these officers. Soon after the civil war a soldier who had married in the vicinity of St. Louis died. His widow applied for a pension and got it. But while the claim was pending a courtship was also under way. The second marriage took place just before the allowance of the pension. It stopped further payments, and all that the woman received was the amount due from the death of the soldier husband to the remarriage. With her second husband the woman lived twelve years. Then a separation took place. The woman went to Denver, became acquainted with a soldier, and lived with him as his wife about ten years, or until his death.

Remembering her experience with the first husband, the woman presented a claim for a pension on account of the second soldier or third man with whom she had sustained marital relations. After a careful investigation of all of the facts the pension office refused this claim, on the ground that there had been no marriage to the second soldieer. Thereupon the woman entered claim for the restoration of the old pension granted to her on account of her first husband, and stopped by the second marriage. To make her case she frankly admitted that she had not been married to the third man. She next proceeded to get rid of the bar created by her second marriage. She declared it was illegal. To establish this she set forth that thesecond husband had living at the time of the marriage another wife, from whom he had not been divorced. Investigation showed that this was strictly true. The second husband, after the separation from this second wife, had become reunited with his first wife. The examiner found the two living together in St. Louis and learned that they were highly respected people.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Russian Whist.

America has already rivaled England as a home for whist. It will be interesting to see whether we shall follow the example of our transatlantic cousins in the mania for "bridge," or "Russian whist," which is now all the rage in London, and in many card circles has made whist as obsolete as "Boston." It is a sort of dummy whist. Different suits of cards give different values to the tricks, the red suits, for example, being more valuable than the black. The dealer does not turn up a trump card, but has the privilege of making any suit he pleases trumps, or may declare no trumps, which increases the value of the tricks. This value also may be doubled again and again by the holders of good hands, so that it is a game of uncertainties. The best authorities use the American leads, which are rather dropping out of use in English whist.—Troy Times.

Onions and Garlic as Perfume.

In Tartary onions, leeks and garlic are regarded as perfumes. A Tartar lady will make herself agreeable by rubbing a piece of freshly cut onion on her hands and over her countenance.

Status of the Bullers.

It is said that Sir Redvers Buller is the wealthiest general (among commoners) in the service, and Admiral Sir Alexander Buller the wealthiest admiral.

People are very patient, considering that the end of every day only finds them one day nearer their graves.

THE ENTERPRISE.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1900.

The Call-Advocate has served notice upon the Board of Supervisors, that the names of its members heretofore untarnished, now require protection. The Coast-Advocate stands ready to do the protecting upon conditions. The Coast-Advocate has appointed itself Conservator of Morals, Keeper of the Public Conscience and Guardian of Good Names, all and singular to have and to hold without bonds.

The eleventh session of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress will be held at Houston, Texas., April 17th to 21st inst. inclusive. The principal object of the Congress is to encourage the growth and development of each and every State and territory lying west of the Mississippi River embracing a population of 20,000,000 people,and the world's greatest agricultural mineral and stock growing region.

The Baden Enterprise, in its leading editorial last issue, charges that a murder recently committed in San Francisco was traceable for its cause to Tanforan Park.—Coast-Advocate.

Yes; and the Call-Advocate swallowed the bait with characteristic anti-Tanforan avidity.

Of the neglect, failure or refusal of the Board of Supervisors to take action at its last meeting adverse to Tanforan racing track, the Times-Gazette mildly remarks, "No action taken;" "Overlooked by Supervisors," whilst the Call-Advocate fiercely denounces non-action as a case of "Criminal Neglect." Is this difference in zeal due solely to a difference of temperament, if not, then what's the matter?

A bookmaker of the California Jockey Club, better known as the Oakland race-track, has hired a commodious stall in the columns of the Call-Advocate, issued over on the Coast side of this county, has opened a book thereat and therein, and stands ready at the next and succeeding meetings of the Board of Supervisors of San Mateo County to back Oakland to beat Tanforan at any and all odds offered. His colors are silver and gold and his motto is: "Those not for us are agin us."

Copper mining is more profitable than mining for gold.

The Calumet & Hecla copper mine of Michigan has paid over $60,000,000, in dividends. The Anaconda copper mine of Montana paid $3,000,000 last year. The annual product of the Mountain copper mine of Shasta county, Cal., is about three times the value of the combined gold mines of that county. Gold occurs in comparativey narrow veins whilst copper is usually found in large masses.

Pennsylvania knows how to maintain her influence in Congress. Her Representative Harmer, recently deceased was the father of the House" and another Pennsylvanian, Bingham, will succeed to that distinction. Get the right man in Congress and keep him there, and he will be able to do good work for his constituents.—San Jose Herald.

This is a timely suggestion. The political pot has already commenced simmering for November. The people of the Fifth Congressional District have had the good sense to keep their present representative in Congress for four terms and have seen him placed at the head of one of the most important House committees and retained by two Republicans speakers. Let them retain and return him next November.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Find fault fairly.

Criticise; don't calumniate.

Boom your town; don't blackguard it.

Its local press can make or mar a city.

An evil report will distance its correction.

Better to say nothing than to speak evil of others.

Go slow on charges unless you have facts to back them up.

It is often not what a statement states but what it insinuates that makes it false and malicious. That is worse than the lie direct.—San Jose Herald.

It is said that down in some of the New England states, some of the stores and factories were closed upon the occasion of Mr. Bryan's visit to the town, all of the employes taking a legal holiday. Just imagine what would be the result if he should be elected president. There woud be 365 holidays in the year, and too many of them grow monotonous. — Falls City (Nebraska) Journal.

Kentucky ought to be satisfied; she has a silver Governor and a gold Governor, bimetallism and bi-government at once; and now, whenever the colonels toast the chief executive of the commonwealth, they can legitimately take two drinks.—S. F. Call.

A Chinese Colonel led the Filipino troops against the Americans the other day at Legaspi, Luzon. It would be surprising if the man is proved to be At Kin Son, the noted guerrilla. That is not his style of fighting.—S. F. Chronicle.

The Calaveras big trees are to be preserved. Action has been taken by Congress to have the land included in the forest reserve. A similar reservation should be made in the Santa Cruz mountains.—Live Oak, Palo Alto.

The sound-money Democrats who are falling into line for Bryan thoroughly understand that they are attending a funeral procession.—S. F. Chronicle.

While Colonel Bryan utters doleful prophesies down Nashville way, Omaha goes soundly Republican and Nebraska gives every indication of swinging into the McKinley column next November.

It is Bryan's rare silence that is ominous. So long as he voices his grief we may rest assured that the country is mulishly running headlong after the party of progress and prosperity.—S. F. Chronicle.

We should have breezy if not brisk times in California next month. Bryan is coming and is bringing his voice along.—S. F. Bulletin.

SING!

Can you tell me the meaning of loving?
What is it that holdeth love true?
And why love while some hearts go roving
That mine holds so steadfast to you?

Can you name love the secret sources
Of love that through long life endures?
Define love the charm of the forces
That binds fast my soul unto yours?

Go ask why the sea loves the bright night;
Go learn why the roses love June;
Why the nightingale sings in the starlight;
Who the moonbeans love kiss the lagoon.
They may tell why my soul keeps a loving
As pure and as fresh as the dew;
Why the love that my heart must be giving
Is ever love centered on you.

—DANIEL FLORENCE LEARY.

Why They Keep to the Right.

"It is a rare treat for a person to go through Europe the first time," said a returned tourist. "I visited one old palace in Scotland and was walking down a long corridor when I came to a sentinel, who told me to keep to the right. I could not see any reason why I should keep to the right and asked him why, but he said he could not tell. I finally asked the custodian, and he said he had looked it up in the archives of the palace and found that nearly 100 years ago the floor was painted, and some people walked over the fresh paint. The officer of the day was ordered to station a sentinel there to keep people off from the fresh paint and have them walk to the right. The order had never been countermanded, and from that day to this a sentinel stands there and tells everybody to keep to the right."—Indianapolis Press.

Wounded In Battle.

An army loses far more of its strength through its wounded than through its killed. In the first place there are four or five wounded to one killed, and in the second place the dead men give no trouble, while the wounded require an immense number of noncombatants to attend to them. A great many of the wounded return again to duty, their wounds being comparatively slight, but as a rule more than half of them take no more part in the war.

WANTED—SEVERAL BRIGHT AND HONest persons to represent us as Managers in this and close by counties. Salary $900 a year and expenses. Straight, bona-fide, no more, no less salary. Position permanent. Our references, any bank in any town. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. THE DOMINION COMPANY, Dept. 3, Chicago.

Not a Hard Question.

They had a dispute, and they had agreed to leave it to the military expert.

"What bullet," they asked, "do you consider the deadliest?"

For several minutes he remained in a brown study. Then he looked up with the air of one who has settled the matter finally and definitely.

"The one that hits," he said.—Chicago Post.

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

202 SANSOME STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Feb. 19, 1900.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SOUTH San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company will be held at the office of the Company, 202 Sansome Street, San Francisco, California, on

Monday, March 19, 1900,

at 10 o'clock a. m., to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting.

GEO. H. CHAPMAN,
Secretary.

TRUMPET CALLS.

Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed.

THUS saith the Lord: There is but one mediator between God and man. For through Him we both have access by by one Spirit unto the Father. But there be some that trouble you, and would pervert the gospel of Christ. Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage.

To give license is to defraud liberty.

Humility is the crown of real merit.

Parlor politeness does not cure personal impurity.

Trifles become troubles because we trifle with them.

A man may be measured by the subjects of his mirth.

Imitation is the tribute that mediocrity pays to merit.

When the new century comes it will still need the old gospel.

If men work with God six days they will rest with Him on the seventh.

The application of the sermon on the pews is the pulpit's best peroration.

An un-Christly deed unchristianizes a nation just as truly as it does a man.

HOW PEOPLE CATCH COLD.

Slight Causes Often Produce Serious Results to Men's Health.

The various ways in which a cold may be brought on are thus described by Dr. J. H. Kellogg: "A little knife blade of air blowing in through a crack in a window upon some part of the body will chill that part, and the blood vessels of that region will become contracted, affecting somewhere in the interior of the body an area in reflex relation with this portion of the surface of the body. For instance, the blood vessels of the skin of the top of the shoulders and the chest are associated with the blood vessels of the lungs, so that whatever happens to the blood vessels of the skin of the shoulders and chest happens also to the blood vessels of the lungs.

"If there is a contraction of the blood vessels of the back of the neck there will be a contraction of the blood vessels of the nose and throat, and if there is a contraction of the blood vessels of the top of the shoulders and the shoulder blades there will also be a contraction of the blood vessels of the lungs. When the influence of the cold is continued this contraction is followed by congestion. When one puts his hands into cold water for a few minutes they are first pale and then red. This is reaction. The longer the application and the more intense the degree of cold the greater will be the contraction and the congestion. So if the back of the neck is exposed for a long time to the influence of cold one is likely to have a cold in the nose and throat; if the shoulder blades and the tops of the shoulders are exposed one is likely to take cold in the lungs and suffer from congestion of the lungs.

"If the cold is long continued it may cause not only a congestion but an inflammation of the nose or lungs. So if the bottoms of the feet become wet or chilled a weakness of the bladder may result if there has ever been a trouble there, or a weakness of the stomach if there has been a catarrh of that organ."

Steyn's Cyrano Courtship.

President Steyn of the Orange Free State took for a wife Miss Fraser, who was the belle of Bloemfontein. This was many years ago, when the great Africander was a poor, struggling law student and clerk. Miss Fraser's parents were very proud and well-to-do and did not favor the match. Steyn made love and wrote letters by proxy, choosing a prominent young farmer as the go-between. Every day, sometimes twice a day, Miss Fraser and the farmer would take long walks and rides together. Bloemfontein made up its mind that Steyn had been cut out, when the law student returned from Europe, where he had taken his degree. Gossip rose to fever heat when the news came that Steyn had called upon the farmer. Everybody was certain that a duel was about to come off. A short time passed in which every one was on the qui vive. Disappointment was nothing to the feeling which was created when, instead of a duel, there was the wedding of Steyn and Miss Fraser, with the farmer as the first groomsman. — Philadelphia Post.

A Simpler Method.

Not long ago an old lady of Boston remarked to her grandson:

"Speaking of the yacht-races, how long has that cup been in this country?"

"Oh, since 1851, I believe," he answered.

"And those Englishmen coming over here after it all the time?"

"Yes."

"Gracious! I should think it would be cheaper for them to club together and buy a new cup!"

Halting Service.

In the "Reminiscences" of Miss M. Betham Edwards is the retort of a boy hired to do the dirtier work about the kitchen. Evidently he was not destined to rise. At least, he had no idea of making his toil his religion.

One day the farmer's wife, seeing him dawdling over his work, took up a knife and showed him how to clean it well and quickly.

"Ah, but, ma'am," said he, "you do it so because they're your own!"

No Two Thumbs Alike.

It is not alone on questions of handwriting that handwriting experts are called upon to testify. Thumb impressions, around which Mark Twain in "Puddin'head Wilson" built his ingenious story, have sometimes formed the basis of very convincing testimony. Conan Doyle said that Carvalho's deductions in the case of the robbery of $25,000 from a package of the American Express company, for nicety of reasoning and extraordinary coincidence, eclipsed anything any one ever dared put into fiction.

In 1894 Asa Guy Gurney was tried on the charge of stealing a large sum of money from the express company. It was proved that Gurney had opened the safe where the package had been placed, taken it out and deposited it in another safe. It was found that a large sum was missing.

The evidence was purely circumstantial. The envelope containing the money bore upon it, however, a thumb impression. Mr. Carvalho testified that the impression on the envelope and several impressions of Gurney's thumb corresponded exactly and contended that there were no two thumbs in the world alike. But such evidence was too subtle for the rural jury which tried the case, and the prisoner was acquitted.

It is to be recorded as a tribute to the accuracy of Carvalho's testimony that Gurney soon after confessed.—Chambers' Journal.

An "American" Duel.

During my residence in Heidelberg a lamentable and terrible affair took place that threw a profound gloom over the university and the entire town. Two German students, having quarreled, decided the earth was not large enough for both of them to live in and resorted to the diabolical practice called the "American duel."

In a darkened room the two young men drew lots, having sworn that he who drew the black ball would commit suicide. The unhappy loser went to his room and discharged a bullet into his breast, but missed his heart and lingered for several days on his deathbed. His parents were summoned by telegraph and besought him on their knees to disclose the name of his antagonist, but he steadfastly refused and died with the secret in his breast.

The students not only excused his conduct, but praised his courage, and when his remains were taken to the railway station to be transported to a distant city they accompanied the funeral cortege with torches and music. The students claimed he was not a suicide, for he was killed in an honorable duel, and they maintained that his opponent was not accessory to his death because he shot himself. I had many arguments with them and never could convince them of their extraordinary tergiversation.—Science.

Fooled the Crowd.

Some people will go to great trouble and expense to perpetrate a joke. The other day two well known society men hired a closed carriage and decorated it with bows of white ribbon and flowers and other paraphernalia belonging to a well appointed wedding.

On each side was hung a placard announcing that the occupants were just married.

It attracted great attention, and when it pulled up in front of the Galt House a few days ago a large crowd had congregated to see the happy bride and groom alight. The driver slowly got down from his seat beside the door.

He opened it deliberately, and when he swung the door open the curious crowd surged forward. There was no bride and no groom inside, but instead a big placard bearing in great black letters the single word, "Rubber."

For a little while the driver had the joke to himself, but soon the crowd realized the neat swindle, and all enjoyed the episode hugely.—Louisville Dispatch.

Was She Right?

A certain woman, says the Wichita Eagle, desired the arrest of the saloon keeper who had been selling whisky to her drunken husband. Having conducted the officer to the saloon, she was told by him to pick out the proprietor. Seven men, all looking alike and dressed alike, were standing motionless around a whisky barrel, and she could not tell which was the one, but she stepped to the barrel and turned the spigot, and the liquor began to pour out on the floor. One of the men sprang out of the circle and turned the spigot off. "Arrest that man!" she said.

But was she right? Was it more likely to be the proprietor who would thus plead guilty and go to jail or some innocent man with an unquenchable thirst who was horrified at seeing the awful waste?

The Land of the Guitar.

In Portugal men play upon the guitar as naturally as Yankees whistle. The peasants are universally given to the instrument, chiefly as an accompaniment to the voice. In towns and villages the artisans are often expert guitar players and walk in groups to and from their work, enlivening the journey with music and song. The carpenter who comes to your house to execute a small job brings his guitar with his tools, and the blacksmith is a far better performer on the guitar than the anvil.

When the Portuguese day laborer or workman has finished his long day's toil, he does not hie him to a wineshop to squander the few cents he has earned; he does not even lean against a post and smoke or whittle a stick while swapping yarns with his fellows. If he did not bring his guitar with him, he goes straight home and gets it, rests and comforts himself with the music while supper is being prepared. Afterward he spends the evening singing doggerel songs to a strumping accompaniment, tilted back in a chair against his own house or on the doorstep of a neighbor.—Philadelphia Record.

Only Two Loads.

"At the close of the war," said a southern representative today, "a great many negroes in the south refused to leave their old homes. My father gathered his former slaves about him and told them they were free and must leave him. Some went and others remained. Among the latter was an old darky named Eph, who swore he would not leave, but would stay and take his chances. 'All right, Eph,' said my father. 'Just take four or five acres and go in on the three and four plan.'

"'An what am dat, massa, fo' de Lawd's sake?'

"'Why, if you raise three loads of corn you must give me one and you keep two.' So Uncle Eph went to work and raised a crop. At harvest time my father rode over the farm and noticed that Eph had cut his corn. Seeing the old fellow, he rode up and asked him why he didn't do as he had agreed about dividing the corn.

"'Well, massa, yoh said if I raised free loads of corn I wuz to gib yoh one an take two loads myself, an I done only raised two loads.'"—Washington Times.

Jerrold's Wit.

The English have been accused for so long of dullness in their humor that several stories related of the eminent wit Douglas Jerrold may not be out of place as showing that the charge is sometimes untrue. It appears that at a dinner one gentleman who had been eating a dish of sheep's head with great gusto exclaimed as he laid down his knife and fork, "Sheep's head forever, say I!" "There's egotism," said Jerrold.

Sometimes, through a joke, Jerrold conveyed good advice or a word of warning. He was enjoying a drive one day with a jovial spendthrift behind a pair of grays. "Well, what do you think of my grays?" asked his impecunious friend. "To tell you the truth," replied Jerrold, "I was thinking more of your duns."

Averted the Storm.

A certain congressman went home at a very early hour in the morning. He had made a night of it with some friends. He knew that his conduct would be considered reprehensible by his better half, and so, as he ascended the steps of his modest home, he racked his brain for some plan to avert the lady's wrath. As he entered the hall he saw an umbrella. Instantly it occurred to him that the umbrella might be his salvation.

He carried the umbrella up stairs. Seating himself on a chair in the corner of the bedroom, he raised the rain guard over his head, and then he coughed loudly. His wife awoke and saw in the dim gaslight her liege lord sitting solemnly under the raised umbrella.

"What are you doing?" she asked in natural surprise.

"It is 3 o'clock, my dear," said he, "and I am waiting for the storm."

The congressman's ready wit saved him from a Caudle lecture. He is worrying now, however, to find an equally effective act for the next time he stays out late.—Washington Post.

A Cautious Recommendation.

A Devonshire clergyman was lately compelled to dismiss a clever gardener who used to purloin his fruit and vegetables. For the sake of his wife and family he gave him a character, and this is how he worded it: "I hereby certify that A. B. has been my gardener for over two years and that during that time he got more out of my garden than any man I ever employed."—Short Stories.

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TOWN NEWS.

Times good.

Go to Persico for suit to order.

Ed Brown has returned to town.

Coal, wood and feed at Healy's.

Business rushing at packing house.

Racing every day at Tanforan Park.

Full force on full time at the pottery.

The Tanforan track is in superb condition.

Senator Healy is selling lumber right and left.

Active operations commenced at the brickyards.

Carl Neilson has moved into one of the company cottages.

Hon. Jos. J. Bullock was in town Tuesday on official business.

Don't forget Kauffmann when you want a pair of shoes or boots.

Mrs. J. E. Rogers is still at the hospital and improving very little, if any.

George Sutherland came in on Monday with a lot of cattle for the stock yards.

The calico hop this evening will be a very pleasant affair. Don't fail to attend.

Billy Akins has rented one of the Frank Martin cottages on Baden avenue.

Tanforan Park is fast becoming one of the most beautiful places in San Mateo county.

Don't forget the calico hop of Journeymen Butchers this evening at Butcher's Hall.

W. C. Steffen moved out of town a few evenings since without notice or farewell to any one.

For fire insurance, in first-class companies, go to E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

Persico has a big stock of fine clothes and is open for business at his new stand in the brick block.

Peter Cavanaugh has let a contract to J. A. Brutcher for a four room cottage on his lot on Grand avenue.

Improvements at Tanforan are going right along regardless of the efforts of outsiders to destroy this enterprise.

County Coroner James Crowe spent a portion of Tuesday in town, having come up as a witness in the hack cases.

Services at Grace Mission Sunday by Rev. E. H. Benson, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school 10 a. m.

G. L. Smith has been about town this week with his right eye in a sling, caused by getting a small bit of rock in the optic.

You can get anything you want in the line of dry, fancy or furnishing goods, at the People's Store just as cheap as you can buy in the city.

A $5,000,000 mortgage has been filed by the Standard Electric Company with the Recorder of this county in favor of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York.

George C. Ross, Esq., attorney-at-law of Redwood City, was in town Tuesday in the interest of the hackmen, arrested for running hacks in this county without a license.

Fred A. Cunningham, who has been at the German Hospital the past two weeks, to have his left hand treated for a case of blood poisoning, returned home on Tuesday, the danger from blood poisoning having been overcome.

Each of the three hackmen charged with letting out hacks for hire without a license were on Tuesday found guilty as charged. The cases will be appealed and were brought to test the validity of the hack license ordinance. Judgment will be rendered in these cases on Wednesday next.

Last week's Enterprise contained a local news item, stating that "the many friends of Mrs. Anna Daubert will be pained to learn of her death, which occurred in San Francisco on Saturday last." We take pleasure in contradicting the statement and our authority for so doing is an angry letter from Mrs. Daubert herself, under date of March 13th. Our informant was misinformed or mistaken.

ELECTRIC ROAD COMING THIS WAY.

There seems to be good prospects that before many months, says the Register, Mountain View will be connected with San Francisco and San Jose by an electric railroad. The San Mateo Electric Railway, which now runs from San Francisco to Baden, has secured a franchise over certain streets in the town of San Mateo, and the directors expect to have cars of their line running to that place by July of next year. It has also been understood that a franchise has been asked for Redwood City, seven miles from the terminus at San Mateo.

In reaching San Mateo all of the barren section between there and San Francisco would be passed over, and the road would then be advanced so that from there to San Jose it would be in a thickly populated district and in touch with cities of no mean importance. With only seven miles to Redwood City, four miles to Menlo Park, one mile to Palo Alto, one and a half miles to Mayfield, five miles to Mountain View, three miles to Encinal and five miles to Santa Clara, such a line would surely pay.—Mayfield Republican.

DANCING SCHOOL.

Lessons in dancing every Tuesday and Friday evenings at Armour Pavilion. Admission 25 cents.

R. O. Thurman.

The South San Francisco Brass Band will give a grand ball April 21st, 1900.

JAPANESE WRESTLERS.

Their Physical Development Is Something Truly Remarkable.

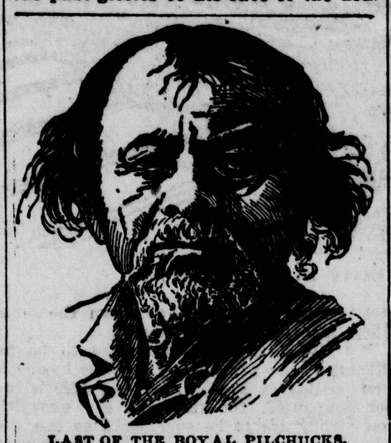
Although the American is willing to concede to the Japanese the possession of a mental capacity almost, if not quite, equaling that of the majority of white races, he is apt to form a somewhat slighting opinion of him as viewed from a physical standpoint. The specimens met with in this country do not tend to convey a favorable impression of their athletic powers. After, however, reading an account of the physical measurements of some of the most prominent Japanese wrestlers, a more respectful attitude regarding the muscular development of these little men will probably be taken. The Jiji Shimpo has recently published a table giving the measurements of six of the foremost Japanese fighters. From this table it is gathered that the most bulky of these modern gladiators weighs at the age of 22 years about 300 pounds height, five and a half feet; girth of chest, fifty-eight inches; lung capacity, 4,450 cubic centimeters; upper arm, eighteen inches.

Another one weighs over 280 pounds; height, six feet five inches; girth of chest, forty-eight inches; lung capacity, 6,000 cubic centimeters; upper arm, sixteen inches. The smallest of these fighting men weighs more than 200 pounds, measures in height five feet seven inches, while in lung capacity he exceeds them all. There are few wrestlers or pugilists in this or any country who attain to these dimensions, and those who have seen some of the best exponents of Japanese wrestling are willing to back them when pitted against the pick of the European or American experts, as it is said that they are as skillful as they are powerful.—Medical Record.

INDIAN JACK.

Last of the Royal Pilchucks Lives Near Snohomish, Wash.

Near Snohomish, Wash., lives "Indian Jack" in calm content. When he dies the Pilchuck Tribe will be extinct, but he watches the passing of day after day without a sigh of regret for the past glories of his race or the firm



LAST OF THE ROYAL PILCHUCKS.

leadership he once held over his people. He bears no hatred for the white men, but, on the contrary, has taken a deep interest in their affairs, and his keen speeches have often helped to turn the tide of public events. In his old age he has found the philosopher's stone of true happiness. "I am the most contented of men," he said recently, "because I long ago made up my mind it was 'no use crying for spilt milk,' as you white men say." That is the philosophy which has allowed him to become old. He never worries.

Useful Caterpillars.

It is now said that the cocoon of the tent caterpillar can be carded, if not reeled. The tent caterpillar is the great pest of the apple tree, and it may be that the apple tree will take the place of the mulberry tree as food for the silk worms. It is estimated that an average tree will support ten or twelve tents of caterpillars, yielding 8,000 makers of silk, and representing a yield of three pounds of silk, worth $1 per pound. It is further said that with proper appliances attached to the trunks of the trees for the worms to spin their cocoons in, not much time would be expended in gathering the product, which would equal the apple proceeds of a tree at 75 cents a barrel. However, the worm might be improved so as to produce a finer grade of silk, and in the end the result would be that the silk would be more profitable than the apple.

Have to Take Her Word.

"What's your age?"

"Thirty years, sir."

"Thirty years? Well, well! Can you produce documents to show that you are no older?"

"No, sir. You see the church where I was baptized was burned, with all the church records, in 1848!"—Der Floh.

Plenty of Mahogany in Venezuela.

Venezuela has vast forests of mahogany and cedar which have scarcely yet been touched.

A bachelor says that marriage and the colic both double people up, but, fortunately, the colic is only temporary.

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.

An equable and healthful climate.

The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

The Truthful Prince.

In his book about Persia, "The Land of the Lion and the Sun," Dr. Wills says that he was once conversing with the king's son, and a large circle of courtiers and priests filled the room. The prince narrated his exploits in hunting the antelope the previous day, and gravely stated that while pursuing a pair of ahu when riding a very restive horse his headstall broke.

"What should you have done, doctor?" asked the prince.

"I should have tried to stick on as long as the ground was good and, expecting an accident, have awaited it."

"Ah, that was because you were not a prince," he said. "I leaned forward, and, unclasping my belt, placed it in the horse's mouth as a bridle, and, thus directing him, pursued my game and killed both antelope."

All the circle applauded, as of course they were bound to do. Dr. Wills was silent.

"You don't mean to say you don't believe that?" said the prince. "Speak out if you don't. I shan't be offended in the least."

"Well, your highness, I don't believe it."

"Quite right, darogh bood". (It was a lie), unblushingly replied his royal highness and burst into a fit of laughter quite unabashed. The circle of courtiers, of course, were convulsed.

Force of Habit.

In 1827, just after Dan Dougherty, the Irish pugilist, fought his famous fight with Jem Belcher, the English fighter, on the curragh of Kildare, near Dublin, he became involved in a controversy with an unknown. The latter was not a pugilist, and, not wishing to take any advantage of his opponent, Dougherty consented to fight him with pistols. The two met by appointment, but their seconds, unknown to them, extracted the balls from the pistols and substituted blank cartridges. By the terms of the agreement between the principals Dougherty's opponent was to have the first shot. The natural instinct prevailed even on the dueling ground, and as the fighter's opponent raised his arm to fire Dougherty elevated his right arm, as if to ward off a blow, evidently intending to stop the bullet from hitting him in the face. After this who can say that fighters are not dead game men?—Kansas City Independent.

Wisdom of the West.

"We find," said the foreman of the western jury, "that if, as the prisoner says, the shootin was accidental, then he ought to hang, fer in these gun affairs a man oughter know his own mind. It oughter be shoot to kill or no shoot. A man who has accidents happen to him with a gun is dangerous to our society an oughter be put out of the way fer the safety of respectable folks."—Philadelphia North American.

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Market is fairly active and prices steady.

SHEEP—Sheep of all kinds are selling at easier prices.

HOGS—Hogs are selling at steady prices.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand at strong prices.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are ℔ lb (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

Cattle— No. 1 fat steers 8½c; second quality, 8c: Thin steers 7@7½c. No. 1 Cows and Heifers 7@7½c. No. 2 Cows and Heifers 6½@7 thin cows, 5@6c.

Hogs—Hard, grain-fed, 150 lbs and under 5¾@6c; over 150 to 250 lbs 5½@5¾c; over 250 to 300 lbs 5@5¼c; rough heavy hogs, 4½@5c.

Sheep—Desirable Wethers, dressing 50 lbs and under, 4½@5; Ewes, 4¼@4½c. Shorn Sheep ½c less. Fall Lambs, 4½@5c live wt. This Spring Lambs, 5½@6c live wt.

Calves—Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight, 5@5½c, over 250 lbs 4@4½c.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses:

Beef—First quality steers, 7c; second quality, 6½c; Third quality 5½@6c; First quality cows and heifers, 6@6½c; second quality, 5½@6: Third quality, 5@5½.

Veal—Large, 7½@8c; small, 8@9c.

Mutton—Wethers, 7@8c; ewes, 6½@7½c; Fall Lambs, 7½@8½c. This Spring Lambs, 10@12c.

Dressed Hogs—Hard, 8@8½c.

PROVISIONS — Hams, 13c; picnic hams, 9½c; Atlanta ham, 9½c; New York, shoulder, 9½c.

Bacon—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 13½c; light S. C. bacon, 12½c; med. bacon, clear, 9¾c; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 10c; clear light, bacon, 11c; clear ex. light bacon, 12c.

Beef—Extra Family, bbl, $14 50; do, hf-bbl, $7 50; Family beef, bbl, $13 50; hf-bbl, $7 00; Extra Mess, bbl, $13 00; do hf-bbl $6 75.

Pork—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 8¾c, do, light, 9½c; do, Bellies, 9½c; Extra Clear, bbls, $17 50; hf-bbls, $9 00; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls, $4 75; do, kits, $1 35.

Lard—Prices are ℔ lb:

	Tcs.	½-bbls.	50s.	20s.	10s.	5s.
Compound	7	7¼	7¼	7⅜	7¾	7⅞
Cal. pure	8	8¼	8¼	8⅜	8¾	8⅞

In 3-lb tins the price on each is ½c higher than on 5-lb tins.

Canned Meats—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, $2 60; 1s $1 55; Roast Beef, 2s $2 60; 1s, $1 55.

Terms—Net cash, no discount, and prices are subject to change on all Provisions without notice.

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to repair your old - - -
to paper your old
to alter or enlarge your -
to see plans for 4 rooms & bath
$150 down and $11 per month
If so, see

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WANTED—SEVERAL BRIGHT AND HONest persons to represent us as Managers in this and close by counties. Salary $900 a year and expenses. Straight, bona-fide, no more, no less salary. Position permanent. Our references, any bank in any town. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. THE DOMINION COMPANY, Dept. 3, Chicago.

REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of $10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

NOTICE.

Patrons of the Postoffice at this place will please take notice that hereafter no money orders will be issued after 6:30 o'clock. p. m.

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J. L. WOOD,
Carpenter and General Jobbing Work.

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February 12th to 24th, 1900, inclusive.

SIX HIGH-CLASS RUNNING RACES EVERY WEEK DAY,

Rain or Shine, Beginning at 1:30 P. M.

The ideal winter racetrack of America. Patrons step directly from the railroad cars into a superb grand stand, glass-enclosed, where comfortably housed in bad weather they can enjoy an unobstructed view of the races.

Trains leave Third and Townsend Sts. at 9:00, 10:40 and 11:30 a. m., and 12:15, 12:35, 12:50 and 1:25 p. m., returning immediately after last race at 4:45 p. m. Rear cars reserved for women and their escorts. No smoking. Valencia street cars 10 minutes later.

SAN JOSE AND WAY STATIONS—Arrive at San Bruno at 12:45 p. m. Leave San Bruno at 4:00 and 4:45 p. m.

RATES—San Francisco to Tanforan and return, including admission to track, $1.25.

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Office, 1004 Market Street,
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First-Class Work Guaranteed. Moderate Rates.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco, on Tuesdays and Fridays every week.

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IS NOW IN OPERATION AT
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All Repairing Attended to

Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at BADEN CASH STORE,

South San Francisco, Cal.

THE AVERAGE MAN.

His face had the grimness of granite;
It was bleached and bronzed by the sun,
Like the coat on his poor narrow shoulders;
And his hands showed the work he had done.
His dim eyes were weary and patient;
And he smiled through his pallor and tan
A wistful, sad smile, as if saying:
"I'm only an average man.

"I can't be a hero or poet,
Nor a dictator wearing a crown,
I'm only the hard-working servant
Of those set above me. I'm down;
I'm down, and it's no use complaining;
I'll get on the best way I can;
And one o' these days'll come morning
And rest for the average man."

He wages all battles and wins them,
He builds all turrets that tower
Over walls of the city to tell
Of the rulers and priests of the hour,
Without him the general is helpless,
The earth but a place and a plan,
He moves all and clothes all and feeds all,
This sad-smiling, average man.

Then I lifted my hand in a promise,
With teeth set close, and my breath
Held hard in my throat; and I uttered
A vow that shall outlive death.
I swear that the builder no longer
To me shall be less than the plan,
Henceforward be guerdon and glory
And hope for the average man.
—Hamlin Garland.

HARD TIMES.

"SO HE'S gone at last, has he?" said my wife, with a little, piquant elevation of her pretty brows. "I began to think he was somehow gifted with immortality."

"Dead at last," said I. "And what do you think, Jenny? He has left us a hundred dollars."

"A hundred dollars!" echoed my wife, clasping her hands together. "Oh! Charles—a hundred dollars!"

Now all this may sound like a twopence-half-penny sort of affair to some of my readers, as I am very well aware. But as I am only a clerk on a salary of nine hundred a year—a hundred dollars drifting, as it were, out of the sky, seemed a very neat sum to me.

Jenny and I were both young people, just beginning the world, with no particular riches, except one apple-cheeked baby. Jenny did her own work, made my shirts and cut and fitted her own dresses. I walked to and from business every day to save the twenty cents omnibus fares. We did our best to make both ends meet—and a tight pull we found it.

So that you will easily see that this hundred-dollar bill represented considerable more to us than its mere face value. Old Uncle Moses Manson was mortally offended when hie niece, Jenny Clifford, chose to marry me instead of a wizened, bespectacled, old contemporary of his own. He had never spoken to her since, and we naturally entertained no very exalted hopes of any testamentary recollections on his part. And the hundred-dollar bill, therefore, possessed the charm of an agreeable surprise into the bargain.

"Charles," said Jenny, under her breath, "what shall we do with it?"

"That is the very question," said I. "Do you know, Jenny——"

I hesitated a little here.

"Yes?" she responded, interrogatively.

"Every fellow in the bank, except me, has a gold watch. I've been ashamed of this old silver concern more than once. And Seymour has a very nice second-hand one for sale that he will let me have for ninety dollars if——"

"And turn the hundred dollars into a mere useless ornament!" cried Jenny, with a strong accent of disapprobation in her voice. "Charley, that isn't a bit like you."

"Well, then, what do you suggest?"

"I should so like to give a social party with it," said Jennie, coaxingly. "Only think how often we've been invited out since we were married, and never have had a chance to return any of the hospitalities of our friends. The musicians, the supper, and all, would come within the hundred dollars."

"And you are absurd enough to wish to eat, and drink, and dance up a sum like that!" I cried. "No, no, Jennette, it is entirely out of the question."

"A new velvet suit for the baby?" suggested Jenny, pouting a little at the emphasis of my words.

"How would it correspond with the rest of our surroundings?" I asked, not without an accent of bitterness. "You had a great deal better suggest a new winter suit and overcoat for me. You never seem to observe how shabby I am getting."

"Nobody notices a gentleman's dress," said Jenny. "I can make your overcoat look very nice with fresh binding and new buttons—but how I should like a sealskin jacket!"

"Jenny," said I, somewhat disgusted, "I had no idea you could be so selfish."

Jenny colored and tossed her head.

"Selfish, indeed!" cried she. "I would like to know whether you have yet suggested anything which was not for your own special benefit and use?"

We were both silent. I don't suppose either one of us had felt so vindictive before, since our marriage. Clearly, the hundred-dollar bill had worked no great benefit as yet.

"I'll tell you what, Jenny," said I; "let's compromise. Let's buy a new sitting-room and stairs carpet. I saw a beautiful pattern at Moody's yesterday—pearl-gray, with a vine of scarlet moss all over it."

"I don't care very much for new carpets as long as we live on a second floor," said Jenny. "And you don't seem to remember, Charles, that I haven't had a silk dress since we were married. Black silk is suitable for all occasions, from a wedding to a funeral, and I really think——"

"I believe a woman's thoughts are always running on dress," muttered I, somewhat contemptuously. "I'm sure that black alpaca of yours is beautiful."

"That's all you know about the matter," said Jenny, elevating her nose. "Well, I don't care. Spend the money as you choose. Only, Uncle Moses was my relative."

"And the money was left to me, Mrs. Evarts," said I.

Jenny looked at me with her eyes full of tears.

"Oh, Charles," said she, "how can you speak to me so?"

"Because I'm a brute, Jenny," said I, fairly melted. "Forgive me, and we'll fling the paltry old hundred-dollar bill into the fire before we'll let it scatter the seeds of division between us."

"No, Charley, don't do that," said Jenny, laughing through her tears. "Let's—put it in the savings band."

"Agreed," said I, sealing the bargain with one of our old-fashioned kisses. "And apropos of savings banks, did I tell you about Greene?"

"No. What about Greene?"

"Why, he and his wife have just moved into the prettiest little Gothic cottage you ever saw, just the other side of the Harlem Bridge, with a lawn and a garden, and space to keep a little Alderney cow."

"Rented it?"

"No, bought it."

"Why, Charles, how can that be? Greene has only two or three hundred a year more than you, and it takes money to buy places in the country."

"All savings banks, my dear," said I. "Greene tells me that he and his wife have been saving up for years, with special reference to this country home for their children. They commenced with a fifty-cent piece."

"We can do better than that!" said Jenny, with sparkling eyes. "Please God, dear Charley, our little fellow shall have a green and sunny place to play in before he is many years older! And I'll do without the silk dress."

"And I'll make the old overcoat last another season, at the very least," I added.

"And we'll give up all such nonsense as new carpets——"

"And gold watches."

"And foolish suppers and wines and everything else that isn't absolutely necessary," added Jenny, comprehensively.

The next morning, bright and early, as soon as business hours would permit, I went and deposited the hundred dollars in the nearest savings bank.

A week afterward Mr. Manyply dropped in, in a friendly way. Manyply is the lawyer who transacted Uncle Moses Manson's financial affairs—a plump, bald-headed, deep-voiced old gentleman, who always dresses in spotless black and wears a big sealring on the little finger of his left hand.

"So," said Mr. Manyply, "you've invested that hundred dollars, have you?"

"Yes," said I, with the complacent air of one who has an account in bank. "But how did you know it?"

"Oh, I know a good many things," said Mr. Manyply, oracularly. "But what's the idea of it?"

"Economy," struck in Jenny, proudly. "We are saving now, Mr. Manyply. We mean to have a home for little Charley—a garden full of roses and pinks and strawberries one of these days."

"And a very laudable ambition," said Manyply in that smooth, oily way of his. "How much would such a place cost now?"

"Charles thinks if we waited for a bargain we could secure it for about $7,000," Jenny answered, promptly.

"Buy it now, then," said Mr. Manyply. "Here's a check for eight thousand."

"Eh?" cried I, breathlessly.

"A check," the old lawyer went on, "signed by your Uncle Manson, payable to the order of his niece, Jane Anne Evarts. Ah! you may well look astonished. He was an eccentric old chap, this uncle of yours, Mrs. Evarts—and I have his written instructions to keep an eye on the manner in which you invested that hundred-dollar bequest of his. 'If it is squandered in any foolish way,' he writes, 'there is an end of the matter. Put my money all in the Hospital for Hunchbacks. If they show any disposition to save help them along with this check for eight thousand dollars, to be expended only in the purchase of real estate.' My young friends, I congratulate you."

And Mr. Manyply's spectacles beamed upon us like two full moons.

This is how we became possessed of our lovely little country home, where Charley thrives like a growing flower and Jenny flits about in a broad-brimmed gardening hat, trimming roses, pruning gooseberries and planting lily-bulbs. And the hundred-dollar bill lies untouched in the savings bank.

"It shall be Charley's fortune," says my wife. "It would be a shame to touch it after it has wrought us so much good."

And I quite agree with her.—New York News.

A Republican Hat.

The story below, taken from the New York Tribune, proves that when poetry is in, wit is not necessarily out:

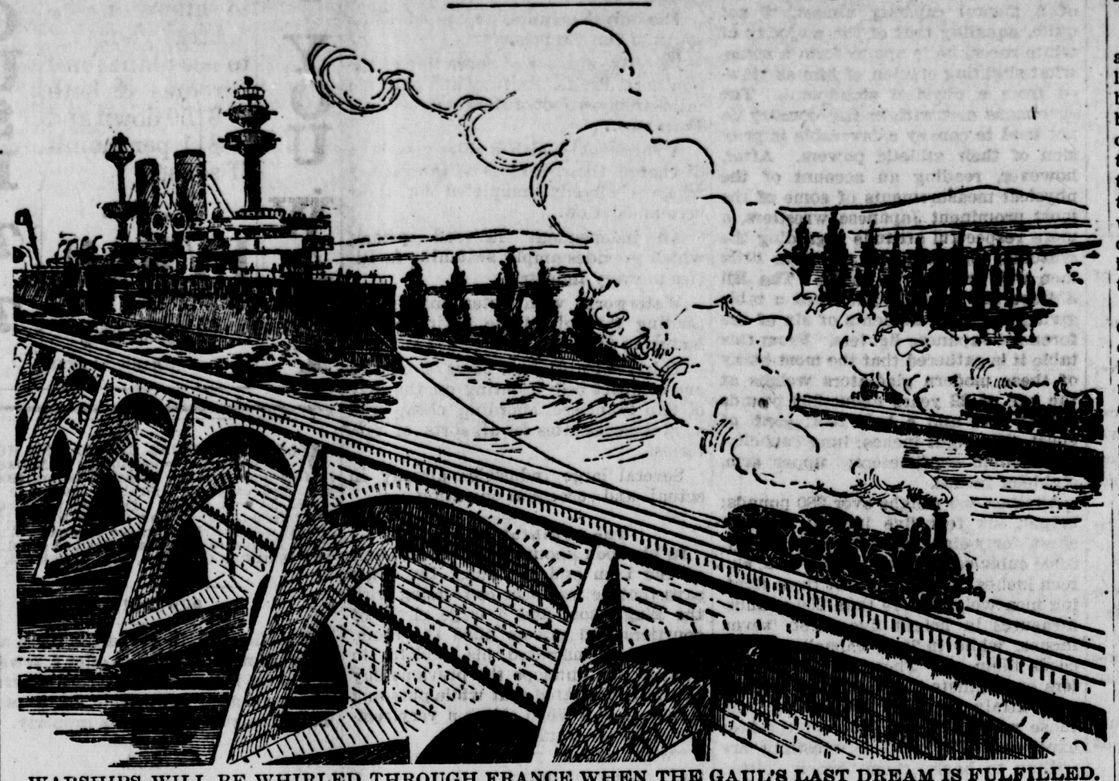
Michael Joseph Barry, the poet, was appointed a police magistrate in Dublin. An Irish-American was brought before him, charged with suspicious conduct, and the constable, among other things, swore that he was wearing a "Republican hat."

"Does your honor know what that means?" inquired the prisoner's lawyer of the court.

"I presume," said Barry, "that it means a hat without a crown."

The average man would be satisfied if he could only get the earth, but Alexander the Great wanted to get up a collection.

GREAT DREAM OF THE FRENCH NATION.



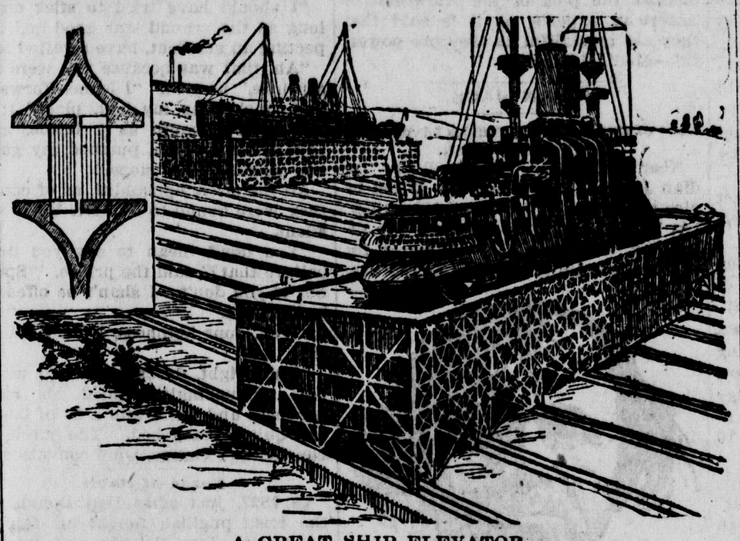
WARSHIPS WILL BE WHIRLED THROUGH FRANCE WHEN THE GAUL'S LAST DREAM IS FULFILLED.

TO CONNECT the Atlantic with the Mediterranean by a ship canal capable of floating a modern man of war is the dream of the French nation. It is proposed to take advantage of the present waterways in the interior of France, and by deepening and supplementing them by others, fit them to the purpose.

Contrary to what would seem the natural Atlantic terminus, says a correspondent of the New York Press, it is proposed to neglect Bordeaux in favor of what will be practically a new port. Arcachon, with its great natural basin, lends itself ideally to the kind of fortification that would be demanded by a canal that would, by the fact of its existence, come to be the central strategic feature of the country. Arcachon, when the canal is finished, will be the Brest of to-day, a hundred times magnified. Bordeaux, that could never be made to give the necessary ease and security to a war fleet, will remain the great commercial port it is.

Another advantage of the canal as planned by the effervescent Gaul will be to furnish work for years to the French workingman, to the calming of the laboring mind and the security of the republic, the calculations being for a permanent force of 30,000 laborers.

At the beginning it was seen that ordinary locks would not serve; with them the passage would require at least six days. One way of diminishing their number—it is estimated that 200 would be necessary—would be the old-fashioned plan of keeping the canal to the low altitudes of the plains and then, arriving at the Col de Naurouze, to pass through it in a giant cut. It would be a cut 500 feet deep. To avoid the necessity of this almost impossible engineering feat, they have imagined a prodigious novelty, the ship elevator and the moving lock.



A GREAT SHIP ELEVATOR.

The ship elevator is a great metallic reservoir that moves up and down hill on a great number of railway tracks, operated much after the manner of a funicular. There will be one at the top of the slope, another at the bottom. Each will receive a ship. The weight of the lightest will be balanced by the addition of more water. Then, the equilibrium being attained, a comparatively moderate force will be sufficient to disturb it. Up will go one reservoir, and down the other. Nothing could be simpler.

When ordinary locks are to be used the same principle of metallic basins balancing each other, side by side, is to be exploited, for the sake of expedition. They are to be such locks as the world has never seen. Once through them and into the Aude river, it will be plain towing straight to Narbonne, which is almost on the Mediterranean. Here is another naturally protected port, like Arcachon, a great basin, impenetrable by a hostile fleet.

WEBSTER DAVIS.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Began Life as a Shoemaker.

The career of Webster Davis, assistant secretary of the interior, whose visit to South Africa and to Oom Paul occasioned considerable comment, is in many respects a remarkable one. He began life as a shoemaker's son in Gallatin, Mo., and his father was barely able to give him the education which the town schools afforded. Young Davis, however, pushed on, took a course in the poor boys' school at Parkville, where he received the idea that he was cut out for the ministry. He found his way finally to a religious seminary near Chicago, and there, he said afterward, he discovered that the more he learned the farther he got away from the idea. So he went back to his father and set to work at the cobbler's stool. His dislike for the trade did not escape the attention of his father. One day he made a bad job of a pair of shoes, which came to the notice of Judge McDouglass, of Kansas City. "Send him over to my office," said the Judge. "He is certainly a poor shoemaker, but he may make a good lawyer." That was the beginning of his climb to the official position, which he left to go to South Africa. From the beginning he attracted the attention of rich and influential men and they started him for the law school at Ann Arbor, where he completed his course.

Upon his return as a full-fledged lawyer, Maj. Warner, one of his patrons, found a place in the office of the surveyor of the port in Kansas City. There he was thrown into contact with politicians and started on this bent of his career. He had a command of language and a fluency which made him what they were pleased to call "a wonderful orator," and he came quickly into demand as a stump speaker. Maj. Warner becoming a candidate for Governor in 1892, Mr. Davis took to the field and went up and down the State, and, through Warner's influence, he himself secured the nomination for Congress. Both went down to defeat, but Mr. Davis had won fame throughout the State which was to help him in the future.

The campaign over, he went to Colorado, thence to Chicago. He returned to Kansas City on the eve of a mayoralty campaign, and, since no one else cared to run, Mr. Davis was easily persuaded to make the race. Mr. Davis won, to everybody's surprise, including his own. He inaugurated an aggressive policy, began the building of an extensive park system, but went out of office retaining only sufficient popularity to name his successor, "Jimmy" Jones.

In this campaign, in which he worked as he had for himself, he was charged with perpetrating "fakes" to win votes. One night he appeared before a political meeting and declared that an attempt had been made to assassinate him as he was leaving the house. Whereupon he exhibited his hat riddled with bullets. The newspapers took it up and said he had done it himself. They secured statements from doctors to prove that he would have been shot to death, and all he could do was to deny the charges. This episode further diminished his popularity. The reputation of Mr. Davis as an orator had spread into the national field, and he was engaged to stump Missouri for Mr. McKinley. Upon the election of the President Mr. Davis had come to be called "the administration orator." Following the election there came a period of inactivity for the orator until

WEBSTER DAVIS.

1897, when, under Secretary Bliss, he was made assistant secretary of the interior. During all his career it has been admitted on all sides that his claim to attention is his ability to hold large audiences. He is emotional, tearful, but his speeches do not read so well.

VIVID FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

Peculiarities of the Thunderstorms that Visit South Africa.

A very few days after my arrival at Maritzburg at the end of 1875 I was standing one afternoon in the shade of my little house on a hill, anxiously watching the picturesque arrival of an ox wagon laden with my boxes. It was in the very early summer, and the exigencies of settling in left me no time to worry about the thunderstorms, of which, of course, I had often heard. A more serene and brilliant afternoon could not be imagined, and it was not even hot—at all events, out of the sun. My two small boys, as usual, trotted after me like dogs, and clamored to assist at the arrival of the wagon; so I lifted the little one up in my arms and stood there, with the elder boy clinging to my skirts. Suddenly, out of the blue unclouded sky, out of the blaze of golden sunshine, came a flash and a crash which seemed as if it must be the crack of doom. No words at my command can give any idea of the intolerable blinding glare of the light which seemed to wrap us round, or of the rending sound, as if the universe were torn asunder.

I suppose I flung myself on the ground, because I was crouching there, holding the little boys beneath me with some sort of protective instinct, when in a second or two of time it had all passed, for I heard only a slight and distant rumble. I do not believe the sun had ceased shining for an instant, though its light had seemed to be extinguished by that blaze of fire. Never can I forget my amazement, an amazement which even preceded my deep thankfulness at finding we were absolutely unhurt, the fearless little boys only inquiring, "What was that, mummy?" There had been no time for their rosy cheeks even to pale. I wonder what color I was? I looked at the little storehouse with astonishment find it still there, for I had expected see nothing but a heap of ruins. Nay, it seemed miraculous that the hills all around should still be standing.—Lady Broome, in the Cornhill Magazine.

Queen Victoria's Three Crowns.

Queen Victoria has three crowns, none of which is used except on extraordinary occasions. The crown which she wore in the last grand reception weighs eight ounces. It is of pure gold and set with 2,673 diamonds and with 523 rubies. The other two crowns are simple bands of gold, each set with gorgeous jewels. It is one of these latter crowns which is worn when the Queen opens PUarliament. When she appears in the House of Lords the large crown is taken from its place among the crown jewels in the tower of London and borne on a velvet cushion ahead of the Queen.

Color in Medical Practice.

The use of colors as a part of medical treatment is not a new one. Red light, for example, has been recently advocated in the treatment of measles and smallpox. Jean Gaddesden cured the son of Henry I., King of England, of smallpox by surrounding the Prince with scarlet, clothing him in scarlet as well as all his attendants, and having red carpets and hangings in the room. The record shows this succeeded so well that his face was not even scarred.

Our idea of bravery and unexampled heroism is for a poor preacher to differ in opinion with the most generous contributor of his flock.

Every one who owns a dog boasts that his dog knows more than most grown persons.

Some people amount to so little that other people refuse to gossip about them.

ODDS AND ENDS OF EARTH.

Many Regions of the Globe Are Yet Unknown to Civilized Men.

Young men with a taste for travel, adventure and discovery have been lately in the state of mind indulged in by Alexander, who sat down and wept because there were no more worlds to conquer. For the comfort and edification of such Henry M. Stanley, the distinguished ex-traveler, publishes an article on the odds and ends of earth, which are still left open, or rather closed, for exploration, and which, with industry and economy, could be made to yield something to the traveler.

Mr. Stanley begins with the continent of Africa, which still offers certain parcels of ground, one of them 700 miles long and fifty miles wide, which have never been thoroughly explored or, indeed, explored at all. Besides the work of original exploration there is in Africa an immense amount of supplementary exploration to be done. There are mountains 15,000 feet high to be climbed and written up in detail. These mountains all have names which may be found in any good central African lexicon. The great African lakes, all discovered since 1850, are known only, as it were, in outline. Their depth or their altitude above the sea level is unknown as yet. The Nile has a few more sources yet to be discovered and so has the Congo. There are believed to be active volcanoes in Africa which have never yet been studied by white men. There are scattered around in the forests and mountains of Africa whole tribes who have never seen a white face. These are all to be looked up.

Besides Africa, the continent of South America offers great tracts of almost unknown country. An American steamer occasionally ascends the Amazon, but the vast forest on the head waters of that stream—its tributaries themselves great rivers—is still a mystery. The great chain of the Andes has been crossed in many places, but has not been traversed lengthwise. A great part of the Andean Cordillera is completely unknown, says Mr. Stanley, both as to its topography and geology.

The Cape and Cairo railroad has been spoken of as depending on circumstances, but one great explorer's railroad is open for business already. It is the great trans-Siberian all through route from one side of Asia to the other. South of this road lies one-fifth of the continent of Asia, stretching away to the Himalayas, which is good and fruitful ground for the explorer.

Thus Africa, South America and Asia are yet to be explored in large sections. The arctic regions still present their hidden attractions and the traveler may still seek them, cheered on by the hope of freezing and starvation.—Kansas City Star.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

Gardeners will appreciate a new tool designed for their use, consisting of a sharp disk carried at the end of a handle, to trim the sod around walks and flower beds, the weight of the tool being supported by a smooth shoe which slides on the sod.

Railway tracks are easily brought to the proper level or elevation by a new track sight, in which levels are used in connection with graduated sight standards to adjust them in relation to the rail and indicate the grade at which the rail should be set.

A Southerner has designed a game apparatus similar to tenpins, differing only in having the ball suspended on a cord over the pins and adapted to swing out from the balls and around a post set in one corner of the board, knocking the pins down as it swings back.

Deaf persons will appreciate a new telephone designed to aid their hearing, having a small receiver to be attached to the coat lapel, with wires running to a small generator in the pocket and thence to the ear, ending in an artificial drum to be placed inside the ear.

Tooth and other powders can be easily distributed from a newly designed can, which has a wheel mounted in the neck, with its teeth extending below the lower end and above the top, causing it to revolve when drawn over the article on which the powder is to be deposited.

Hard Names.

In one of the Western cities where there is a considerable sprinkling of Polish inhabitants a couple came before a justice of the peace one morning to be married.

The young man handed him the marriage license and the pair stood up before him.

"Join hands," said his honor.

They did so, and the justice looked at the document which authorized him to unite in the bonds of matrimony Zacharewicz Perczynski and Leokowarda Jenlinseika.

"Hem!" he said, clearing his throat. "Zacha—h'm—h'm—ski, do you take this woman," and so forth.

"Yes, sir," responded the young man.

"Leo—h'm—er—ah—wicz, do you take this man to be," and so forth.

"Yessir."

"Then I pronounce you husband and wife," said his honor, glad to find something that he could pronounce, "and I congratulate you both on having reduced those two names to one."

Rare Books in Vatican Library.

The oldest library now existing is that of the Vatican, and it probably contains more literary treasures than any other. It belongs always to the reigning Pope and only he can give permission to enter. Though there are only 225,000 volumes, they are the rarest in the world. The Vatican library has the only known copy of the New Testament written before the end of the fourth century; the original Dante, the oldest existing copy of Virgil and a Terence which goes back to the fourth century.

The Pinkham Remedies

For disorders of the feminine organs have gained their great renown and enormous sale because of the permanent good they have done and are doing for the women of this country.

If all ailing or suffering women could be made to understand how absolutely true are the statements about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, their sufferings would end.

Mrs. Pinkham counsels women free of charge. Her address is Lynn, Mass. The advice she gives is practical and honest. You can write freely to her; she is a woman.

A Forgotten Countersign.

"War with raw recruits in the beginning is apt to lead to many amusing experiences," said the old army officer who saw service in Cuba. "Now, you couldn't ask for better soldiers than we had in Cuba, but a large number of them were new to the business and had much to learn, and, much to their credit, it can be said that they soon learned it.

"I had occasion to leave our lines one night soon after we arrived in Cuba, and upon my return it suddenly struck me that I had forgotten the countersign. I puzzled over it for some time, but for the life of me I couldn't recall the word that had been given out. While I was thinking it over I heard the command:

"'Halt! Who comes there?'

"'Friend,' I answered, thinking that the countersign would come to me in a moment.

"'Advance, friend, and give the countersign,' said the sentry.

"As the countersign had slipped from me completely I walked up to him and said sharply:

"'Call the corporal of the guard!'

"'Gosh,' answered the sentry, 'I knew it was something like that, but I'm derned if I hadn't forgotten it! Mosey on!'

"I 'mosied,' but I took the trouble to look up the corporal of the guard and have him give the sentry further instructions regarding the duties of a sentry."—Detroit Free Press.

Chinese Leather.

The process by which the Chinese leather acquires its peculiar characteristics is described as follows:

The skins are put into tubs containing water, saltpeter and salt and after 30 days are taken out, the hair is shaved off and the skins well washed in spring water. Each hide is then cut up into three pieces and well steamed, which is done by passing them several times backward and forward over a steaming oven. Further, each piece is stretched out separately over a flat board and secured with nails, so as to dry gradually and thoroughly in the sun. The smoke of the oven makes the leather black, and if it is desired to have it of a yellow appearance it is rubbed over with water in which the fruit of the so called wongchee tree has been soaked.

Of the offal glue is made by heating it in pans for 12 hours over a slow fire, and the glue so obtained is poured into rough earthen vessels, where it remains three days in order to coagulate. The solid mass is cut into pieces with sharp knives and carefully laid upon gratinglike trays to dry, the time taken in drying varying from 5 days, with a northwest wind, to 30 or 40 days with a southwest.—Boston Transcript.

Many Fraudulent Claims.

All the big life insurance companies spend a lot of money each year to prevent fraudulent claims from being paid, and the ingenuity with which some of these claims are planned calls for the very best detective service that the companies can command. They are willing to spend a good deal more than the amount of the policy to expose these frauds.—Indianapolis News.

DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS

ONE FOR A DOSE. Cure Sick Headache and Dyspepsia, Remove Pimples, Purify the Blood, Aid Digestion, Prevent Biliousness. Do not Gripe or Sicken. To convince you, will mail sample free; full box, 25c. **DR. BOSANKO CO.,** Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

Trade Mark — BIG G — CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents Contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. — $1.00

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. **Sold by Druggists,** or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

YOUNG MEN!

For Gonorrhœa and Gleet get Pabst's Okay Specific. It is the ONLY medicine which will cure each and every case. NO CASE known it has ever failed to cure, no matter how serious or of how long standing. Results from its use will astonish you. It is absolutely safe, prevents stricture, and can be taken without inconvenience and detention from business. PRICE, $1.00. For sale by all reliable druggists, or sent prepaid by express, plainly wrapped, on receipt of price, by PABST CHEMICAL CO., Chicago, Ill. Circular mailed on request.

JAPANESE WRESTLERS.

Their Physical Development Is Something Truly Remarkable.

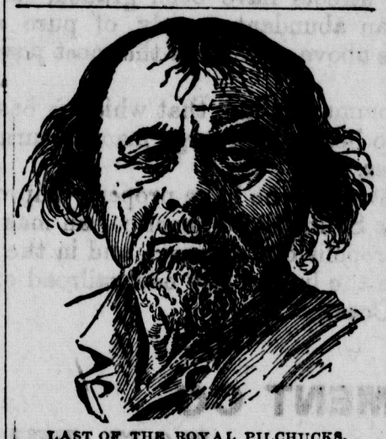
Although the American is willing to concede to the Japanese the possession of a mental capacity almost, if not quite, equaling that of the majority of white races, he is apt to form a somewhat slighting opinion of him as viewed from a physical standpoint. The specimens met with in this country do not tend to convey a favorable impression of their athletic powers. After, however, reading an account of the physical measurements of some of the most prominent Japanese wrestlers, a more respectful attitude regarding the muscular development of these little men will probably be taken. The Jiji Shimpo has recently published a table giving the measurements of six of the foremost Japanese fighters. From this table it is gathered that the most bulky of these modern gladiators weighs at the age of 22 years about 300 pounds height, five and a half feet; girth of chest, fifty-eight inches; lung capacity, 4,450 cubic centimeters; upper arm, eighteen inches.

Another one weighs over 280 pounds; height, six feet five inches; girth of chest, forty-eight inches; lung capacity, 6,000 cubic centimeters; upper arm, sixteen inches. The smallest of these fighting men weighs more than 200 pounds, measures in height five feet seven inches, while in lung capacity he exceeds them all. There are few wrestlers or pugilists in this or any country who attain to these dimensions, and those who have seen some of the best exponents of Japanese wrestling are willing to back them when pitted against the pick of the European or American experts, as it is said that they are as skillful as they are powerful.—Medical Record.

INDIAN JACK.

Last of the Royal Pilchucks Lives Near Snohomish, Wash.

Near Snohomish, Wash., lives "Indian Jack" in calm content. When he dies the Pilchuck Tribe will be extinct, but he watches the passing of day after day without a sigh of regret for the past glories of his race or the firm



LAST OF THE ROYAL PILCHUCKS.

leadership he once held over his people. He bears no hatred for the white men, but, on the contrary, has taken a deep interest in their affairs, and his keen speeches have often helped to turn the tide of public events. In his old age he has found the philosopher's stone of true happiness. "I am the most contented of men," he said recently, "because I long ago made up my mind it was 'no use crying for spilt milk,' as you white men say." That is the philosophy which has allowed him to become old. He never worries.

Useful Caterpillars.

It is now said that the cocoon of the tent caterpillar can be carded, if not reeled. The tent caterpillar is the great pest of the apple tree, and it may be that the apple tree will take the place of the mulberry tree as food for the silk worms. It is estimated that an average tree will support ten or twelve tents of caterpillars, yielding 3,000 makers of silk, and representing a yield of three pounds of silk, worth $1 per pound. It is further said that with proper appliances attached to the trunks of the trees for the worms to spin their cocoons in, not much time would be expended in gathering the product, which would equal the apple proceeds of a tree at 75 cents a barrel. However, the worm might be improved so as to produce a finer grade of silk, and in the end the result would be that the silk would be more profitable than the apple.

Have to Take Her Word.

"What's your age?"

"Thirty years, sir."

"Thirty years? Well, well! Can you produce documents to show that you are no older?"

"No, sir. You see the church where I was baptized was burned, with all the church records, in 1848!"—Der Floh.

Plenty of Mahogany in Venezuela.

Venezuela has vast forests of mahogany and cedar which have scarcely yet been touched.

A bachelor says that marriage and the colic both double people up, but, fortunately, the colic is only temporary.

Our Nation's Wealth.

The material wealth and strength of our nation is in iron, the most useful of all metals, just as the wealth of a human being lies in a useful stomach. If you have overworked yours, try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It will relieve the clogged bowels, improve the appetite and cure constipation, dyspepsia, and biliousness.

"Dicky, people should live to help one another." "Yes, ma; but I'd get more pie if you'd let me help myself.—Chicago Record.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents.

He (to the little sister of his fiancee)—Don't you know me? Who am I, my child? Little Mary—The last hope of my sister.—Fliegende Blaetter.

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT EASE,

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and uncomfortable. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It rests and comforts; makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and calous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and is a certain cure for Chilblains, Sweating, damp or frosted feet. We have over thirty thousand testimonials. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Sightseer (in the senate gallery). "So these are our national solons, are they?" Guide (amazed at such ignorance). "Naw; them's the senators."—Life.

A Perfect Cathartic.

Not violently emptying the bowels or cleaning, but gently stimulating, toning, strengthening the intestinal walls—Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c, 25c, 50c.

"Mamma," said little Essie, "if thoughtless people eat up the toadstools, what will the toads do when they want to sit down?"—What to Eat.

An occasional dose of Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills keeps the bowels regular, prevents headaches and biliousness, promotes digestion, purifies the blood. 10 and 25c druggists.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY. } ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is our only medicine for coughs and colds.—Mrs. C. Beltz, 439 8th ave., Denver, Col., Nov. 8, '95.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

She Smoked.

A patient of one of the leading specialists who treat polypi in the nose and throat is a woman well known for her work in Sunday schools in this city. She has a record as the organizer of a number of anticigarette leagues among the schoolboys. She came to her doctor the other day. He cheered her greatly by telling her he could cure her quickly and without the use of the knife.

"But you must promise to follow my directions," said the doctor, with the suspicion of a twinkle in his eye.

"Oh, I promise," said the lady.

"Without qualification?" asked the physician.

"Absolutely without qualification," answered the lady.

"Well, then, you must smoke cigarettes!"

The lady gasped. Visions of what might happen if she were seen with a cigarette between her teeth by any of her pupils floated before her, and she almost fainted. But the doctor was inexorable. The lady followed his directions, and in a week the foreign growth in her nose had disappeared. But that doesn't mean that the lady is now a confirmed cigarette smoker.—United States Tobacco Journal.

How the Persians Dine.

Here is a description of a Persian dinner. The feast is preceded by pipes, while tea and sweets are handed about. Then the servants of the house appear, bringing in a long leather sheet, which they spread in the middle of the floor. The guests squat around this, tailor fashion. When all are seated, a flat loaf of bread is placed before every one, and the music begins to play. The various dishes are brought in on trays and arranged round the leather sheet at intervals. The covers are then removed, the host says, "Bismillah" (in the name of God), and, without another word, they all fall to.

A Training School.

Meeks—Stone always speaks well of everybody.

Weeks—Merely a force of habit.

Meeks—How so?

Weeks—He's a marble cutter, and his specialty is cutting epitaphs on gravestones.—Chicago News.

PILES

"I suffered the tortures of the damned with protruding piles brought on by constipation with which I was afflicted for twenty years. I ran across your CASCARETS in the town of Newell, Ia., and never found anything to equal them. To-day I am entirely free from piles and feel like a new man."

C. H. KEITZ, 1411 Jones St., Sioux City, Ia.

CANDY CATHARTIC **Cascarets** TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 312

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

25 CTS — PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION — 25 CTS

Chinese Inquests.

Coroners' inquests are well known among the Chinese. One of the chief differences between their system and ours is that the Chinese doctors never dissect. In fact, Chinamen have a perfect horror of dissection.

There are few things more absurd than the code of rules laid down for the Chinese coroner. In the first place, he is bidden to make sure that he has a dead body before he begins his inquest. That, however, is less ridiculous than it sounds, for the heathen Chinee is tricky and may demand an inquest on a sham deceased with a view of extorting money from some person who may be denounced as having caused the death.

The preposterous part of the code comes in with regard to the alleged signs which show the cause of death. If the deceased is supposed to have been poisoned, rice is put into his mouth and then taken out and given to a chicken. Its effect on the fowl decides the question. Most of the other methods adopted are even more absurd and fanciful, and, as a result, inquests in China do very little to prevent crime.—Chicago News.

He Won the Bet.

A showman was making great noise at the front of the exhibition of "wonders" he had on show. A man standing in the crowd, with a little dog beside him, cried out:

"I'll bet you a quid you can't let me see a lion."

"Done!" said the showman eagerly. "Put down your money."

The man placed a sovereign in the hand of a bystander, and the showman did the same.

"Now walk this way," said the showman, "and I'll soon convince you. There!" said he triumphantly. "Look in that corner at the beautiful Numidian lion."

"I don't see any," responded the other.

"What's the matter with you?" asked the showman.

"I'm blind," was the reply, and in a few minutes the blind man pocketed the two sovereigns and went away.—London Answers.

Average Time of a Wink.

"In a twinkling of an eye" is a phrase for brevity, but M. Garten in "The Archives de Pfluger" has found the average time of a wing to be about .40 of a second. The eyelid descends in about .80 of a second, stays down about .13 of a second to .17 of a second and rises again in about .17 of a second. Winking varies much in different persons and rarely occurs when the attention is concentrated, but this omission is followed by a series of winks to make up, either by resting the eye or cleaning it.

ACTS GENTLY ON THE **KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS**

CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY, DISPELS COLDS, HEADACHES & FEVERS, OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY

TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.

BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'F'D BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO CAL. LOUISVILLE KY. NEW YORK N.Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50c. PER BOTTLE.

Ferry's SEEDS

grow paying crops because they're fresh and always the best. For sale everywhere. Refuse substitutes. Stick to Ferry's Seeds and prosper. 1900 Seed Annual free. Write for it.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

MANY SICK WOMEN

Can easily trace their trouble to the blood, but that don't help, unless they find a remedy.

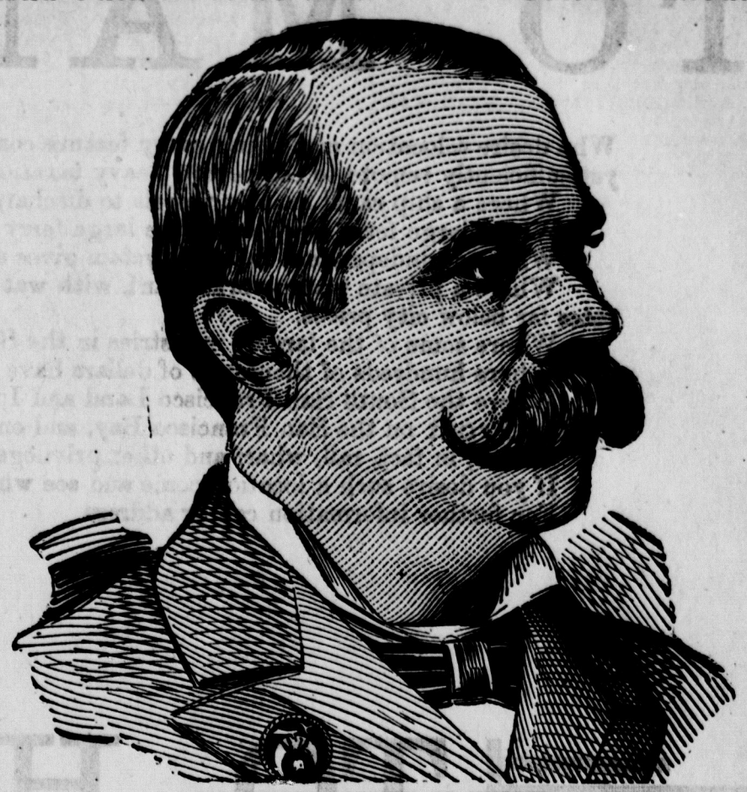
Moore's Revealed Remedy

Purifies the blood—makes sick women strong and well. $1.00 per bottle at the drug store.

There's **MONEY** in it! No business pays as well on amount invested as **DRILLING WELLS** with our modern machinery. "IT SUCCEEDS—THAT'S THE REASON!" LOOMIS & NYMAN, : TIFFIN, OHIO.

A Noted Judge Saved by Peruna.

Had Catarrh Nine Years---All Doctors Failed.



HON. GEORGE KERSTEN, OF CHICAGO.

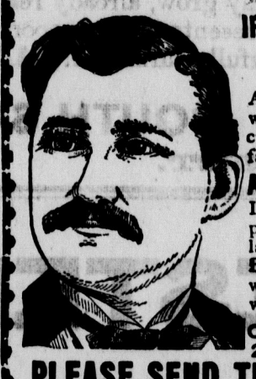
Hon. Geo. Kersten, a well-known Justice of the Peace, of Chicago, says:

"I was afflicted with catarrh for nine years. My catarrh was located chiefly in my head. I tried many remedies without avail. I applied to several doctors, but they were not able to cure me. I learned of the remedy, Peruna, through the daily newspapers. After taking the remedy for 18 weeks I was entirely cured. I consider my cure permanent, as it has been two and a half years since I was cured."

Any man who wishes perfect health must be entirely free from catarrh. Catarrh is well-nigh universal; almost omnipresent. Peruna is the only absolute safeguard known. A cold is the beginning of catarrh. To prevent colds, to cure colds, is to cheat catarrh out of its victims. Peruna not only cures catarrh, but prevents it.

All families should provide themselves with a copy of Dr. Hartman's free book entitled "Winter Catarrh." This book consists of seven lectures on catarrh and la grippe delivered at The Hartman Sanitarium. It contains the latest information on the treatment of catarrhal diseases. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

I WILL GIVE $1000



IF I FAIL TO CURE ANY CANCER OR TUMOR

I treat before it scatters or affects the bone.

NO KNIFE, NO PAIN, NO PAY UNTIL CURED.

An island shrub or plant makes the cures—the most wonderful discovery on earth to-day; **2000 Cancers** cured on people you can see. **A hard lump** on the lip, face or anywhere is Cancer.

ANY LUMP IN A WOMAN'S BREAST IS CANCER

It does not pain until past cure, and if large, it **always** poisons the glands in armpit and side, then it is often too late and still no pain. Poor cured free if Cancer is small. **BE SURE to get my 120-page book,** sent free, with symptoms, address and testimonials of thousands we have cured in California.. WRITE THEM.

OFFICES, DR. & MRS. DR. CHAMLEY, 25 THIRD ST., NEAR MARKET ST., S. F.

PLEASE SEND THIS TO SOME ONE WITH CANCER

AN APPEAL TO HUMANITY GENERALLY

We need your assistance in announcing to the world the GREATEST REMEDY that Science has ever produced, and you need our assistance to secure relief for yourself and friends through SWANSON'S "5 DROPS."

A REMEDY SUPREME As surely as the American Navy has conquered and will conquer all that opposes it, so will "5 DROPS" unfailingly conquer all diseases like **Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Catarrh of all kinds, ASTHMA, Dyspepsia, Backache, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Heart Weakness, Toothache, Earache, Creeping Numbness, Bronchitis, Liver and Kidney Troubles, etc., etc.,** or any disease for which we recommend it. **"5 DROPS" is the name and the dose.** "5 DROPS" is perfectly harmless. It does not contain Salicylate of Soda nor Opiates in any form. The Child can use it as well as the Adult.

5 DROPS (TRADE MARK.)

Read carefully what Mr. L. R. Smith, of El Dorado Springs, Mo., writes us under date of Nov. 27, 1899, also Martan Bowers, of Caraghar, Ohio, under date of Dec. 16th, 1899:

Neuralgia! RHEUMATISM

I do not know how to express how wonderful I think your **"5 DROPS"** medicine is. I was suffering intensely with **NEURALGIA** and thought for a month that I would have to die. One day a lady called to see me and brought me an advertisement of your **"5 DROPS."** I resolved to try it and sent for a sample bottle. Have been taking it for three weeks and have not had an attack of suffering since I took the first dose. I believe it has saved my life. This statement is positively true. I shall also take pleasure in recommending your **"5 DROPS"** for the cure of **NEURALGIA.** L. R. SMITH.

El Dorado Springs, Mo., Nov. 27, 1899.

Your **"5 DROPS"** came to hand on the 11th of last month and was glad to receive it for I was suffering at the time with untold agonies. The first dose helped me out of my pain on short notice. Bless the name of God for it. It will do all you say it will, and more too. I had severe pains all over my body, when night came I could not sleep. The worst pain was in my left leg. I could not put my foot to the floor without suffering great pain. Have used four different kinds of medicine for **RHEUMATISM** and got no relief until I got your **"5 DROPS,"** which gave me immediate relief as above stated.

MARTAN BOWERS, Box 83, Caraghar, Ohio. Dec. 16, 1899.

30 DAYS to enable sufferers to give "5 DROPS" at least a trial, we will send a sample bottle, prepaid by mail for **25c.** A sample bottle will convince you. Also, large bottles (300 doses) $1.00, 6 bottles for $5. Sold by us and agents. AGENTS WANTED in New Territory. **Don't wait! Write now!**

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 160 to 164 Lake St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Mail us a wrapper of a 25c box of Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills and we will send you at once, (delivery paid,) an **Elegant 200-page Webster Dictionary,** (last edition). Only one to each address.

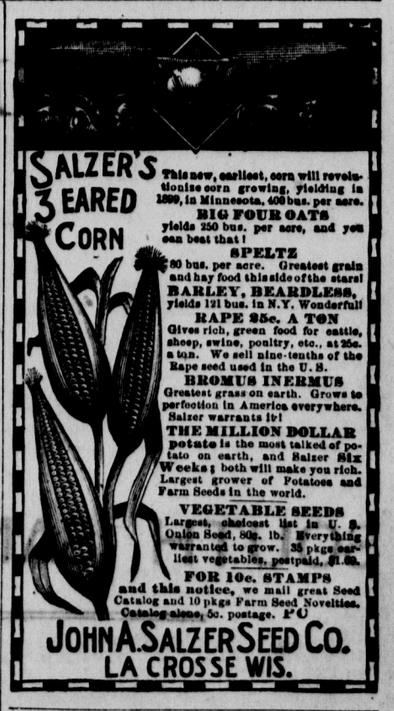
THE ADAMS' COMPANY,

1532 Howard Street, San Francisco, Cal.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY, ICEBERG AND TREE BLACKBERRIES, PEARL GOOSEBERRY, LOGAN BERRY.

1900 Catalogue contains descriptions, etc., of new and rare Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Free on application. Write for it today.

TRUMBULL & BEEBE, San Francisco.



This new, earliest, corn will revolutionize corn growing, yielding in 1899, in Minnesota, 400 bus. per acre.

BIG FOUR OATS yields 250 bus. per acre, and you can beat that!

SPELTZ 80 bus. per acre. Greatest grain and hay food this side of the stars!

BARLEY, BEARDLESS, yields 121 bus. in N.Y. Wonderful!

RAPE 25c. A TON Gives rich, green food for cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, etc., at 25c. a ton. We sell nine-tenths of the Rape seed used in the U. S.

BROMUS INERMUS Greatest grass on earth. Grows to perfection in America everywhere. Salzer warrants it!

THE MILLION DOLLAR potato is the most talked of potato on earth, and Salzer Six Weeks; both will make you rich. Largest grower of Potatoes and Farm Seeds in the world.

VEGETABLE SEEDS Largest, choicest list in U. S. Onion Seed, 80c. lb. Everything warranted to grow. 35 pkgs earliest vegetables, postpaid, $1.00.

FOR 10c. STAMPS and this notice, we mail great Seed Catalog and 10 pkgs Farm Seed Novelties. Catalog alone, 5c. postage. P'O

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE WIS.

TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and Seven Miles of **Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence. she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly eight hundred people.

Upwards of $2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

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202 SANSOME STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

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CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND CALVES.

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GOLDEN GATE —AND— MONARCH BRANDS

HAMS, BACON, LARD AND CANNED MEATS.

PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT

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Consignments of Stock Solicited.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY.